State Librarian


# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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## THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 22, 1892.

### NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The Missouri Supreme Court has decided that people wanting to board passenger trains need wait until passengers desiring to leave by train are all out.

President H. E. Shepherd, of Charleston College, and a native of Fayetteville, N. C., has been appointed one of the council of history, literature at the World's Fair.

Senator Ransom will very likely get that bill through appropriating $225,000 to build much needed government building in Raleigh. The Senator, says the Raleigh *Visitor*, knows how to reach men and to move them. No State ever had a wiser or more loyal representative than North Carolina has in M. W. Ransom. No State is better represented in Congress than North Carolina, and no State ever had a better governor than North Carolina now has. "Carolina, Carolina, heavens blessings attend her," &c.

"It is strange that a people after having abolished slavery by an immense sacrifice should not be capable of suppressing monopoly, which is only a more mild form of the same evil. At the time of slavery man was tortured. They robbed him of his labor, the fruit of which belonged to his master. Under the regime of Protection the man is free only in appearance. They permit him to exchange his products only with his countrymen, who for him a price inferior to that which the stranger would give him. A portion of his labor is thus confiscated."—John Bright.

As we were shown, says the Raleigh *News and Observer* of recent date, by State Librarian Fleming a snake about four inches long. Some days since the Librarian purchased for the Library an old copy of "The North Carolina Chronicle and Fayetteville Gazette," the binding being badly worn, he sent it to be rebound. The binder in tearing off the cover found a small snake that had by some means got between the sheets composing the boards, and when the paper was bound his snakeship was consequently bound up with the paper. The snake seems to be in the act of striking.

Mr. Harrison has obviously found a deal of satisfaction in making his message to Congress an occasion for gratifying his partisan unfriendliness of spirit. He makes faces at Democratic principles, but chukles over his prediction that they will work disaster to the people, rather unsuccessfully pretending to a cautious hope that it may not prove to be so. He tells the toilers of the country in effect that they have been deceived by their own foolishheadedness, and notifies them that they must endure as best they can the reduction of wages and all the other dire consequences which he foresees are certain to flow from the change.

The Charlotte *Observer* says, we have now and then heard some thing from certain sources about "political intimidation" and "corrupt political methods" in the South, and we have known of those who held up their hands in holy horror at the "political wickedness" of Tammany. But the "breezy" Westerner has somehow learned a heap of the cold in his primeval wilds—and for an unblushing effort to bodily steal whole States, by manipulation now going on to capture the legislatures of Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota and California is without a precedent in rascality It gets clear out in the niche of infamy alongside the Hayes Presidency steal.

There is no more gratifying evidence, says the Charlotte *Observer*, of our substantial progress and our real advancement in enlightenment as a nation than the growing, universal demand for good roads. We have got to the point of State conventions on the matter, and before the near future America will be a country of well-kept highways. Next to its literature, perhaps, its means of locomotion is one of a nation's most noticeable characteristics. Our centre of civilization, Washington City, is said to have the finest streets and boulevards in the world. In the most advanced sections of the Union are to be found the best roadways. Mecklenburg county probably is surpassed nowhere in the State in the excellence of its public highways.

It is settled that we are to have another international yacht race in these waters. Lord Dunraven's challenge has been accepted and at least three yachts are building to defend the cup. The international yacht race, says the New York *World*, for the America Cup is the only one that will be sailed in these waters. Several other English yachts, so it is reported, are coming over with Dunraven's Valkyrie and will challenge American competitors. The more the merrier. This year we shall have the first competition between the designs of Herreshoff and the best of the British architects. Once more we shall see crowds of sailormen, and those of both sexes who wish they were sailormen, watching with breathless the performances of crack vessels and crack skippers. And after it all there will be a new impetus given to yachting and possibly another great improvement in the lines, construction and rig of these racing machines. It is good news.

The truth, says a New York paper, in regard to the Republican plot to steal the Senate is not openly confessed. A Washington dispatch to an evening Republican journal in this city says: "It is a settled thing that the Republicans are not going to let the Democrats have a majority in the Senate if it can be helped. The Western Senators are firm in their position that nothing should be surrendered that can be held, and the influence of some of the manufacturers, who are not willing to trust to reaction to restore to them what they would lose from Democratic legislation unhampered, is being exerted to induce the Republicans to make efforts to hold the Senate." Here is the open secret of the attempt to reverse the result of the election. The protected manufacturers are spurring up their personal and political agents to "extra efforts to hold the Senate." They are anxious to save the bounties which are making them richer. They "are not willing to trust to reaction to restore to them what they would lose from Democratic legislation unhampered," and so they plot a theft of three or four Senators to enable them to "hamper" the party that is pledged to reform the taxes. And they expect the benefactories of their campaign contributions, Senator Aldrich and his associates, to support them in their endeavor. It is a beautiful conception, made at a good time.

### SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

**Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."**

The New York *Herald* announces that Mr. Dana says that under no circumstances will he be a candidate for the Senate. ——Mr. Blaine's physician says there is no truth in the report that his patient is dying. He is much better. ——Russia has again raised the import duty on cotton. ——Cleveland's plurality in New York State was 45,449. ——The House Ways and Means committee has perfected arrangements for an investigation into the financial condition of the Treasury. ——Governor-elect Turney, of Tennessee, is better. He will probably be able to attend his inaugural. ——The jury in the Gray-Shepard case in Philadelphia returned a verdict in favor of the defendant. ——A young man in Rushville, Ohio, beats green goods men of New York out of $3,000, but they follow him home and steal the money from him. ——The Virginia court of appeals decided that it is unconstitutional to assess abutting city property for street and alley improvements. ——The Republicans will control both Houses of the Minnesota Legislature. ——Senator Gibson died last Thursday afternoon. ——A man in Seattle, Wash., married a 14-year old girl. The girl's mother puts her in a Church Home and the Sister refused to surrender the bride to the groom. ——Congressman Herbert, of Alabama, introduced a bill for a committee to thoroughly investigate the personel of the navy. ——The national council of the women's organization met at Chicago last week and discussed dress reform, divorce laws, wages, etc. ——A man and his wife have been arrested for stealing $15,000 worth of jewelry from a store in Beer Creek, Pa., last May. ——Two men at Huntington, W. Va., fought a duel with beer bottles. One of the duelists was nearly killed. ——Gen. R. B. Vance, of Asheville, was married to Miss Cook, of Graham county, last week. —— Mr. E. Ellery Anderson has received a letter from Speaker Crisp in answer to one written him a few days ago. He refused to make known the contents of either letter. ——Detective Charles O. Simmons, of Meridian, Miss., was arraigned for robbing the Southern Express office of $5,000, and pleads guilty. ——A French vessel has been wrecked on the island of Guernsey and the crew drowned. —— The man Beatty, charged with poisoning nonunion men at Homestead, has been jailed at Pittsburg, being held under $5,000 bond. —— The postmaster at La Plaine, Pa., has been arrested for malfeasance in office. ——In Norfolk, Va., a lawyer was convicted of fraud in making out pension papers. ——A negro for criminally assaulting a young lady in Tennessee was hung to a tree and cremated. —— There was more fighting with bandits on the Mexican frontier. ——The second man implicated in the train robbery at Huntington, W. Va., has been arrested and identified. —— An explosion has occurred in a British colliery by which 100 men are imprisoned. It is feared fifty have been killed. —— The President issued a good many pardons and commutations of sentences last week. ——The killing of the negro preacher Lightfoot by the negroes in Arkansas came near causing a bloody strife in that section. ——The Court of Claims finds that during the war the Federal General took from the Lee estate wood to the value of $217,236. ——A cave in in a Tennessee coal mine Thursday entombed two convict guards. ——It is thought Governor Buchanan will pardon Col. King. ——Later telegrams confirm the report of a bloody fight between Mexican troops and revolutionists. The latter have crossed over into the United States. No revolutionists will be taken alive by Mexican troops. ——The Army Appropriation Bill has passed the House. ——At Hogan, Va., a few nights ago a band of roughs attacked the house of the manager of the Daisy mines. Two were killed and a third wounded by the manager who was furnished with guns by an old negro woman who was sleeping in a part of the house when attacked. ——The Pennsylvania Peace Society is holding its twenty-fifth anniversary meeting. —— The Congressional committees are considering the bill for our Government guaranteeing interest on $100,000.000 bonds to be issued by the Nicarauga Canal company. ——Justice Lamar is much better. ——An earthquake shock has been felt at Athens, Ga. ——Collins, implicated in the Huntington train rob bery, has made a confession of the whole thing. ——Pension payments for the first half of December amounted to $8,953,000; internal revenue receipts to $7,672,000. —— The Southern Press association has perfected all its arrangements for furnishing news to the Southern newspapers. ——A minister of the United Baptist church has been arrested in Wellington, Ohio, charged with the murder of his wife. —— Mr. Settle, of this State, will be the youngest member of the next House of Representatives. ——Geo. Gould has been elected a director of the Union Pacific railroad in the place of his father.—— On Thursday a stranger entered a Louisville pawn broker's and with pistol presented seized $1,500 worth of diamonds and escaped. —— The American delegates to the International Monetary conference sailed from Southampton yesterday. ——Charles De Lesseps and several others have been arrested for their alleged connection with the Panama canal frauds. ——It is not believed the German Army bill can get a majority of the committee to which it has been referred. ——The Wells-Fargo Express company assume the blame for the loss of the $30,000 recently stolen when in transit to Galveston. ——A murderer was guillotined in Paris Friday, much to the delight of the canaille. ——Troops are on the trail of the Mexican revolutionists in Texas. ——The Roanoke, Va., bar endorse Hon. Jno. Randolph Tucker for Cleveland's Attorney General. ——The Georgia Central railroad officials deny that the strike of the operators has stopped the running of trains. ——Two new cases of cholera were reported in Hamburg Thursday and one Friday. ——James Slavin, alias McMahon, was executed in Cornwall, Ont., Friday morning. He met death coolly. Before he dropped he sang out, "Good bye, gentlemen." The crime for which Slavin was executed was the killing of Constable Davey on September 5th last. Slavin was 24 years old and a native of the town, his father being a pensioner of the British Government, having been through the Crimean and Chinese wars. ——The Wall Paper Trust has increased its stock from $14,000,000 to $30,000,000. ——A boy in Kentucky in a quarrel was killed with a base ball bat. ——Another employee of the Carnegie Steel company, Joseph Springer, has died and his friends are fearful he was a victim of the poisoning plot.

### CELEBRATED DUELS.

**The one Between Cilley and Graves Recalled.**

The most celebrated duel ever fought in this country, with the bare exception of the Burr-Hamilton affair, was the tragic encounter with rifles between Hon. Jonathan Cilley, of Maine, and Hon William Jordan Graves, of Kentucky, members of congress, which occurred on Saturday afternoon, February 24, 1838, in the District line, but within fifty yards of a clump of bushes which marks the Maryland boundary.

The famous duel was recalled yesterday by the presence in this city of Gen. George Wallace Jones, of Dubuque, Iowa, who was Cilley's second. At that time General Jones was the last congressional delegate from the then territory of Miehigan, before it was entered into the sisterhood of states. He was also a drummer boy in the war of 1812, and the first United States Senator from Iowa. Born in 1804, General Jones is now eighty-eight years of age.

Yesterday afternoon General Jones, in company with Dr. Lee White, Colonel William G. Terrell, of Kentucky, who is now stopping here while compiling his history of dueling in the United States, and a *Post* reporter drove out to the old dueling ground. The affair did not take place on the famous Bladensburg dueling grounds as is generally supposed, but in a secluded locality beyond Anacostia heights on the Benning's road about a quarter of a mile north of where in intersects with the Marlboro turnpike. In those days the Marlboro pike was known as "the Marlboro road to Baltimore." When the duel took place that locality was but sparsely settled. In fact, General Jones said it was almost a howling wilderness. Such a place was selected purposely, as the principals and their friends had learned that an effort would be made to stop the duel.

The field on which the great rifle duel took place is now the property of Mr. John S. Mills, whose farmhouse is near by. It was owned when used as a dueling ground (on one occasion only,) by an old fashioned farmer named Brooks, who rushed into the field and tried to prevent the men from firing at each other again. after the first shot had been fired.

"This must be stopped," he shouted.

"Come stand by my side," replied Graves, "and it will soon be stopped;" saying which he picked up his rifle and Brooks retreated in great haste over the farm fence along the road.

The duel occurred between three and four o'clock in the afternoon of February 24th, 1838. The sun was shining brightly, and just such a cool breeze was blowing as the one which rustled through the foliage yesterday. Representative Graves, with his second, Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, and friends came out in three carriages, while Cilley, with his second, General Jones, and party came in an omnibus from Fulfer's (now Willard's) hotel. A coin was tossed in the air for the choice of position, and Wise won for Graves the right to give the word "fire." Mr. Wise selected for Graves a position on a slightly rising elevation in the direction of where the Mills' farmhouse now stands, and Cilley's position was selected further down the slope. The two seconds then locked arms and stepped off eighty paces.

"We took long strides, said General Jones, "not because of any prearranged plan to do so; but we instinctively wanted to make the distance between the combatants as great as possible. The seconds did not wish to see either of the principals killed."

The rifles used were both flint locks. Cilley's being of much smaller bore and caliber than that of Graves; and for that reason General Jones thinks he missed his aim, owing to the high wind prevailing at the time.

"Are you ready, gentlemen? Fire. One, two, three. Stop!"

This was the command given at the first fire without result. The second was the same, but at the third fire, Cilley fell, shot through the groin, the large bullet severing the femoral artery and causing death almost instantly. Cilley's body was placed in the omnibus and removed to the city, while Graves and friends re-entered their carriages and were driven rapidly away.

The duel grew out of a reflection made during the debate in the house by Cilley upon General James Watson Webb, editor of the New York *Courier and Enquirer*.

It was a personal reflection which caused General Webb to address a note to Cilley through Hon. William J. Graves, of Kentucky, demanding an explanation. Mr. Cilley declined to receive the note, not choosing, as he said, to have any controversy with Gen. Webb. Thereupon Mr. Graves challenged him, and the duel took place, as above stated, resulting in Cilley's death.

The rifle with which Cilley was killed is now in possession of Major Wright Rives, who lives near Bladensburg. It was used after that on one occasion by Davy Crockett at a shooting match, which he won, near Washington.

The old dueling ground, with a record of but one duel on its grassy surface, presented a pretty scene yesterday. Nature seemed to have preserved the tragic spot, for it is hemmed in on all four sides by a thick growth of young pine, oak and hickory trees, but no rank weeds or underbrush have grown over the historic field itself. It is now, by a strange coincidence, tinted a blood-red hue by the surrounding foliage, which is reddening in the face of winter.

After the duel an effort was made to have the principals and seconds indicted under the Maryland law against dueling, but it was discovered that the affair took place about fifty yards within the district limits, and the effort was abandoned. The fatal occurrence resulted in a lengthy investigation by congress, and a motion was made to expel Graves from the house, but failed. The Graves-Cilley duel, however, resulted in the passage of the anti-dueling law in the District of Columbia.

While searching for the dueling ground yesterday Dr. White located an old colored man living near by who was an eye-witness to the killing of Cilley. His name is Brooks Berry and his age is seventy-four years. He said he saw the parties coming up the road in their carriages and omnibus, and when he observed the two guns he thought they had come out from town on a target-shooting exposition. The men tore down an old rail fence for a short distance and then drove their vehicles in on the field. When he saw them shooting at each other the old fellow said he was "mighty scared," especially when he saw Cilley fall.

The old colored man pointed out the spots where the principals, seconds, and spectators stood on that memorable afternoon, and Gen. Jones at once pronounced him to have been a truthful eye-witness.

On the way back to town over hilly roads and through the picturesque woods, on heights and in vale, resplendent with gay autumn colors, Gen. Jones and Col. Terrell, the duel historians, became reminiscent and related many interesting bits of gossip about affairs of honor away back in the shadowy vista of the past.

### FOOT BALL IN THE SOUTH.

**North Carolina is Likely to Prove Foremost in Next Year's Contest.**

Atlanta Journal.

The University of Virginia was the first of the schools to play football in the south, and is properly called the pioneer in this particular field. Finding at first no southern opponents, it was necessary to arrange games with northern teams.

In the last two years the game has become general in southern colleges, good teams have been turned out, and the University of Virginia has confined its dates almost entirely with southern teams—not from desire particularly, but rather from necessity.

The close of the series of contests in Atlanta, November 26th, gave the southern championship to the University of Virginia. While it is true the North Carolina University defeated them, yet it was merely an exhibition game, the championship game having been played some time before, and resulted for Virginia 30 to 18. The superiority of the Virginians was largely due to the training by Spicer, Princeton's former half-back. He was engaged early in the season as coach, and worked carefully with the material in college until he presented in Atlanta the best team that any southern college has produced.

Trinity college, after the University of Virginia, was next to adopt football with any boldness or system. That team soon claimed a southern championship contest with the Virginians. It was played in Richmond, and the greater experience of the Virginians was apparent when Trinity was easily defeated. Though defeated, Trinity's team was more enthusiastic and determined even than their opponents. The Trinity team improved greatly and trained carefully. Capt. Daniels spent the summer of 1891 in the North picking up stray bills of football science for his fall work. He returned to Trinity, and when the teams lined up in Richmond in November, 1891, there was a surprise in store for every one. Trinity won by a score of 20 to 0, and outplayed their opponents at every point. Their play was the most skillful seen in the south.

Trinity this year proved a great disappointment to their friends. Their game was far inferior to last year's, and they lost to both the Universities of Virginia and North Carolina. Daniels was back, but many of the old players failed to return.

Close upon Trinity follows the University of North Carolina, whose team this year has proved so scientific. That school adopted the game in '85 or '86, but failed to do much until within the last two years. This season, under Hoke as captain, the team played a beautiful game. They were only defeated once—then by the University of Virginia, 30 to 18, and in a measure they wiped that out by beating the Virginians in Atlanta last week by 26 to 0, though it was only an exhibition. The North Carolinians will prove foremost in the contest next year if their plans are not altered.

While the three schools mentioned were introducing and perfecting the game the Virginia Military Institute, Washington and Lee, and Wake Forest were beginning to turn their thoughts to the football line. All now have good teams.

Football has taken a firm hold upon the south. Its general popularity is fast getting to resemble that in the north. It is being played in the south in almost every college, university and preparatory school, and while the game down here is by no means the skillful battle it is north, yet southern college men have the will.

### Where Canary Birds Come From.

Scientific American.]

When the North German Lloyd steamer *Hermann* unloaded at New York lately, twenty large bundles shrouded in white cloth were carefully lifted from the hold and placed on the dock. From each bundle came a chorus of angry twitterings and chirpings and much fluttering of wings. Each bundle contained 252 little wooden bird cages, each with a canary bird in it. Immediately every one of the 5,040 birds stretched its little yellow throat in an effort to outsing his neighbor. They carolled and trilled as merrily as if they were looking out on green heath and a blue sky.

The canaries are of three grades; the $2.50 birds, the $5 birds and the $10 birds. The ordinary birds are worth $2.50. A large fine bird, or one of particularly handsome coloring, brings twice that price, while a distinguished vocalist will bring $10. All the birds are males and singers. They come from Germany, where they are bred in large numbers, It is probable that all of the 5,040 birds will be sold within a few weeks. This is the busy time in the canary market, and within the past week more than 10,000 of these birds have arrived, classed as live stock.

### A Big Country Indeed.

When Washington let his home at Mount Vernon, on the 29th of April, 1779, to be inaugurated as President of the United States in the city of New York, it required a greater number of days for him to make the journey than it would require hours now. One hundred years ago the greater part of what constitutes the United States was as little known as darkest Africa. But to-day the railroad mileage of the United Statess exceed that of the remainder of the world. The traveller can journey by rail from New York to Chicago, a distance that exceeds that from London to Rome. He can go from New York to San Francisco—the latter city being farther from the Atlantic coast than Quebec is from London. Again, he can go by rail from Philadelphia to New Orleans—a journey nearly twice as great as that from London to St. Petersburg, Jerusalem, Cairo, Cyprus, Constantinople, Astrakhan, and Teneriffe are all nearer to Hyde Park than Salt Lake city is to Boston, and Salt Lake City is only two thirds of the way across the continent of North America. This is a big country.—*State Chronicle.*

Charlotte Observer.

Newbern has an inspector of cord-wood appointed by the Commissioners of Craven county. The only official acting in that capacity in Charlotte is "one horse," "two horse," etc. We heard an instance of "one horse" being unable to sell his load, took his team out a short distance, borrowed "two horse," returned, and sold his wood at an increased price.

An extraordinary freak of nature, that reminds of the Siamese twins, is being exhibited at Calcutta, being two girls joined together by a joint breast bone. They are four years old, perfectly healthy, feel hungry, sleepy, and angry at the same time, and share all emotions together. They also think together, the one finishing the sentence begun by the other.


WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N. Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOISE She can refer you to many of its friends.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.


### The State Inauguration.

Charlotte Observer.

We ought to have something of an inauguration when Carr and the rest of the State ticket go into office next month. "All roads lead to Raleigh" in this era of all-sufficient railroad facilities from every section of the State; good crops have been gathered, and there'll be "hog and hominy" at home while the farmer Democratic voter goes to help inaugurate the farmer Democratic Governor; the very name of Cleveland seems to have been a name to conjure with in lifting the cotton market out of the "slough of despond," and giving it the sort of vitality which puts money in the people's pockets—and while all cannot go to Washington in March, why should not all North Carolina rejoice at the incoming of the new State administration? It is true, it simply substitutes one set of Democrats for another; but as we lately heard a young friend say, "we had a narrow escape"—that is, we would have had a narrow escape if Maryann Butler and Otho Wilson could have accomplished as much in the work of destruction of good government as they hoped to accomplish by the aid of a secret, oath bound society and the use of such tools as Exum, Maynard and the other lesser lights of the Gideonite band.

The course of politics and the history of a State rarely offer the material for such an inauguration as that which characterized the induction into office of Vance in January, 1877. North Carolina then, by a grand party effort which was almost heroic, had been saved from political ruin, "as a brand snatched from the burning." No wonder that those who stood looking upward toward the stand when Vance delivered his memorable inaugural address, stalwart in physical strength, at the very acme of his intellectual acumen, will never forget his opening sentence: "There is retribution in history." Yes; there is retribution in history. "Poetic justice" is near akin to retribution, and there is no little of poetic justice in the fact that the Democratic party has taken an Alliancesman and with him worn out the Third party.

### A French Colony.

Baltimore sun.]

Eight miles away from Southern Pines over the rolling pine hills there are several small settlements of poor French peasants who are devoting their attention almost entirely to the cultivation of grapes. They came to North Carolina with scarcely money enough to buy the cheap rough ground they occupy, but they set to work with a will, built themselves rude, log houses, cleared the land in many instances, and many of them now have profitable as well as promising vineyards. One of them says he can make every vine pay him a dollar each season, and all agree that the soil is just what they want for grapes. Some of them the past season, on their poor little plots of ground, made two and three hundred gallons of wine, which they, expect to bring them a dollar a gallon. These are but a few out of many cases that might be cited of the belief that prevails here as to the value of these hitherto barren sand-hills. Time alone can determine how much foundation there is for the conviction, but the careful and long-sighted Northerners have studied the matter closely, and they think there is much money in it. If they should be only half as successful as they anticipate this whole section may eventually become dotted with vineyards and orchards, its waiste sands transmuted into gold, and the face of nature changed from homeliness and desolation into an aspect of beauty and life.

### Largest Building in the World.

The main building at the World's Fair, or as it is strictly termed, the building of Manufactures and Liberal Arts, is a wonder among the wonders. This is the largest building ever erected by man.

It covers 1,687x787 feet of ground space, or 31 acres, and cost $1,750,000. Two of the biggest pyramids could be placed side by side within it.

The next largest building in the world St. Peter's, at Rome, could be set up in it, and viewed from the galleries as an exhibit. The Auditorium is one of the most notable buildings in the West, extending from Michigan street to Wabash avenue, but it and nineteen more of the same size could be set down under the roof of the Manufactures' building. The workmen engaged on the roof trusses look like spiders and flies up among the massive beams and griders.

The central hall is a room of a fraction less than eleven acres, without a supporting pillar under its roof. The iron and steel in the trusses of this building would build two Brooklyn bridges. It is theoretically possible to mobilize here the largest standing army in the world, that of Russia. There are forty carloads of glass in the roof. The lumber in the building represents 1,100 acres of average Michigan pine trees. The building will be provided with 10,000 electric lights.

### The Stuff that Dreams are Made Of

From the Spectator ]

In dreams and in what are called hypnotic trances, the will seems to give itself partly away to the working out of new and imaginary conditions, in which it embodies itself so completely that it cannot remember, or cannot accurately remember, what was its own part and what was its feigned part in that little drama. When the vividness of the imagination has been very great, especially if it has been at the cost of a very great physical effort, all memory of the effort is apt to vanish, as if there were not power enough left for that discrimination of agency which memory implies. It is not true to say that will is at a vanishing point in dreams. On the contrary, it probably goes through almost as much exertion as the actor who throws himself consciously into some new part, and who for the time almost forgets that he is only acting a part. We believe that good mimics and those who enjoy acting a part are always more lively dreamers than persons who hardly ever leave the centre of their own personality. Dreaming involves a sort of travelling incognito under other names and titles. Those who do that best when they are awake dream the most vivid dreams.

### In Egypt Thirty-Four Centuries Ago.

A document of astonishing interest has ceme to light in the Oriental department of the British Museum. It is a small clay tablet about eight inches by four square and containing about ninety-eight lines of very fine cuneiform writing. It is made of Nile mud, and bears upon it the marriage proposal of a Pharoah for the hand of the daughter of the King of Babylon, It is evidently the duplicate copy of a letter written about B. C. 1530.

Dr. Winston, President of the University, has accepted an invitation to speak in January before the Nineteenth Century Club on "The Negro." The members of that club never invite any but the real leaders of the country to address them.


Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

# COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY

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Commission Merchant, Buyer of Cotton and Naval Stores, and Dealer in Hair, Lime, Plaster and Cement.

**Pemberton's Book & Music House,**
Headquarters for School and Office Supplies, Stationery, etc.
Organs and Pianos sold on the Installment Plan.

**Fayetteville Printing & Publishing Co.**
Letter- and Bill-Heads, Statements, Checks, Drafts, Handbills, Circulars, Invitations, Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers

**B. R. Taylor,**
Person Street,
Merchandise Broker and Commission Merchant.

**T. S. Lutterloh,**
Dealer in
Shoes, Hides, Furs, Wool, etc.

**Martin House,**
—BY—
Jno. M. Martin, - - - Old Street
Well located for commercial travelers and the general traveling public. Table supplied with best the market affords. Rates reasonable.

**N. Ingram,**
Manufacturer of Sausage,
Butcher and Dealer in Fresh Meats of all kinds, Fish, etc.
At my Restaurant at junction of Dick and Person Streets meals will be served at any and all hours during the day, and until 9 o'clock at night.

HARNESS.

**C. P. Overby,**
Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Whips etc.

**CHAS. GLOVER,**
**AUCTIONEER**
—AND—
**REAL ESTATE AGENT.**
Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 5, 1891. tf

MANUFACTURING.

**Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,**
Railroad Street,
Manufacturers Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.
Dr. J. W. McNeill, Pres. J. T. Denny, Supt.
C. L. Taylor, Sec. & Treas.

**Fayetteville Wooden Ware Co.,**
Manufacturers of
The "Iron-Bound" Well Bucket, Oak and White Cedar Ware.

**Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,**
H. W. Lilly, President,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

J. P. Thomson, Pres. A. A. McKethan, Sec. & Treas.
**Fayetteville Cotton Mills,**
Manufacturers of Cotton Warp and Soft Spun Skein Yarns.

**Fayetteville Cedar Works,**
A. A. McKethan, Jr., Prop.,
Manufacturer - of - Cedar - Ware.
We make a specialty of two- and three-hoop Brass Cedar Pails, and Keg-shape Oak Well Buckets.

**Fayetteville Ice Co.,**
Donalson Street,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in Ice all the year round.

**Goodwin & Remsburg,**
Fayetteville Granite and Marble Works.
Estimates furnished on application, and correspondence soicited.

**Walter Watson,**
Dealer in
Hardware, Guns and Pistols. Cart and Buggy Material a Specialty.

**McMillan Bros.,**
Manufacturers of
The Seamless Turpentine Still, and General Metal Workers.

**A. A. McKethan, Jr.**
Carriages, Buggies and Harness,
Person Street.

**Merchant Mills,**
JAS. D. McNEILL, Proprietor.
Grain, Meal, Flour, Mill-Stuffs and Feed.

**Carolina Machine Company,**
Engines, Boilers, etc. Repairing a Specialty.

LIVERY STABLES.

**J. A. Lambeth,**
Rear Hotel LaFayette,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

**Ransom Burns,**
Livery, Feed and Exchange Stables,
Gillespie Street.

**Geo. A. Burns,**
In rear Hotel LaFayette,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Best and most stylish turnouts, on short notice.

**J. M. Martin,**
Old Street.
Livery and Feed Stables in Connection with Hotel.
Good serviceable turnouts at livery prices.

**J. R. McNeill & Son,**
Undertakers and Cabinet Makers, Window Cornices, Picture Frames, Mirror Plates, etc.

WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.

**W. J. McDonald,**
Wholesale Dealer and Jobber in
Tobacco, - Snuffs - and - Cigars,
Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes a specialty. N. E. Corner Market Square and 2 and 4 Green Street.

**E. L. Clark,**
Opp. Short Cut Depot.
Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, etc.
Agent for Bay View Beer and Mountain Whiskies.
Orders Promptly Filled.

**J. M. Martin,**
Person Street,
Wines, Liquors, Brandies and Pure Mountain Corn Whiskey.
All grades of Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

**J. A. Burns & Co.,**
Gillespie St.
Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Beer, Cigars, etc.
Pure old North Carolina Corn Whiskey.

DRY GOODS.

**F. W. Thornton,**
Largest Dry Goods Establishment in the State.
Wholesale Department 2nd and 3rd floors.
Nos. 7 and 9 Hay, 34 Hay and 1 Donaldson Sts.

**Williams's Metropolitan Racket Store,**
Dry Goods and Notions of every description and quality.
Hats, - Shoes, - Etc.

**C. H. Calais & Co.,**
Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Notions,
Hay Street.

**Isadore Jackson,**
Person Street.
Dry Goods, Clothing, Trunks, Valises, Boots and Shoes.

DRUGS, ETC.

**H. R. Horne,**
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, SEEDS, TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,
23 Hay Street.
Soda Water and Milk Shakes in season.

**W. C. McDuffie, Jr.,**
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window-Glass, Garden-Seeds, etc.

CLOTHING.

**Novitzky & Bro.,**
The Fayetteville Clothiers. Gents' Furnishings, Stylish Suits, Hats, Underwear, Collars, Cuffs, etc.

**W. A. Crawford,**
Merchant Tailor,
WILSON, N. C.

**The Racket Clothing Co.,**
The Greatest Combine of them All.
They give you Novelty, Neatness, Durability, Style and Cheapness.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, ETC.

**W. N. Tillinghast,**
Hay Street,
Crockery and Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, etc. Wall-Paper and Window-Shades.

JEWELRY.

Established 58 Years.
**Warren Prior & Son,**
JEWELERS,
Repairing of Fine Watches a Specialty.

**Frank Beasley,**
Dealer in
Fine Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Spectacles.
Repairing done in best manner and warranted, Engraving finely executed.

**J. J. Whaley,**
Hay Street,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.
Spectacles, Eyeglasses, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Silverware, Pocket-knives, Razors, Scissors, etc

FURNITURE.

**S. Sheetz & Sons**
(Established 1870)
Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.

**W. B. LaFar,**
Haigh Building, Opp. A. B. Williams, No. 57 Hay St.
Furniture, Matresses, Clocks, Lamps, Shades and Tin Sets.

INSURANCE.

**H. I. McDuffie,**
Thornton Block.
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

**Jno. A. Pemberton,**
Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance.
Hotel LaFayette Building.

**Geo. A. Thomson,**
General Insurance Agent—Life, Accident and Fire.

**John Underwood,**
General - Insurance - Agent,
Gillespie Street.

**POE & CO.,**
BRICK & TILE MANUFACTURERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

# THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., DEC. 22, 1892.

*THE OBSERVER'S BEST WISHES.*

As Sunday next will be Christmas, we tender to our readers our best wishes that it may be to them and their families a season of rational enjoyment, in which the thought of the "glad tidings of great joy," which gives the day its significance, may not be altogether drowned in the intoxicating bowl or the giddy revel. It is a season for the exhibition of kindness and charity, for family meetings, for remembrances to friends and relatives, and especially a season in which childhood may be made happy by thoughtful and judicious gifts, such as affection may prompt. It is Christmas, the birth-day of Christ the Saviour.

*A REMARKABLE FAYETTEVILLIAN DEAD*

Henry Washington Hilliard was born in this city on 4th August, 1808. The Wilmington *Messenger* says, he was educated at South Carolina College, and was graduated with honors. He read law under Judge Clayton, of Georgia, and settled at Athens for its practice in 1829. He next taught in the University of Alabama. He then removed to Montgomery, Ala. He filled many public places as delegate, elector, member of Congress in 1841, declined a foreign mission, was Minister to Belgium in 1842, was in the Federal House for three consecutive terms, was one of the original Regens of the Smithsonian Institute, was made L. L. D.; delivered the annual oration at the University of Virginia, was appointed commissioner of Tennessee by President Davis in 1861, and was a Brigadier General in the army of Confederate States, having raised 3,000 troops. After a gallant record in the war of the States, he resumed his practice of law in Augusta, Ga., whence he moved to Atlanta.

He advocated Horace Greely's election in 1872. In 1876 he ran for Congress. From 1877 to 1881 he served as Minister to Brazil, and was offered the German mission as soon as it was made vacant.

He was at one time a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died a member of it in great peace. He was an orator of very high rank, and, in the South at a time when famous orators abound, he is said to have but few equals. He was both an able statesman and an accomplished diplomat.

It was in Brazil that Mr. Hilliard performed his most illustrious and momentous service for his country. The emancipation of the million and a half of her slaves was pending. He was applied to for the results of the liberation of the slaves in America.

With magnificent ability, he wrote a letter that was the turning point of the colossal movement and secured the reform. In honor to his services, a banquet was given, and it was there he made one of the grandest speeches of his life, which has been printed in the official "blue book" of Great Britain by Lord Granville. And now he has passed into its mysteries. He went with an undaunted heart and with his faith in the resurrection and life burning so bright that the final hour had no moment of darkness for him.

*THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.*

The Brussels Monetary Conference appears to be a failure. The American delegates sailed for home yesterday. Nothing has been accomplished, although soon after the opening of the conference there was promise of good results.

The British conferees, says the New York *World*, were decided monometallists. The fact that two of them offered plans intended to appreciate silver shows how much stronger bimetallism is in the United Kingdom than it was when the Salisbury Government appointed the delegates.

As soon as the Rothschild plan was withdrawn, however, it became apparent that no arrangement could be reached that would be satisfactory to the American delegates. Those delegates were assumed to be thorough bimetallists, and that was undoubtedly true of them as a delegation. They knew that nothing would satisfy the silver men of their country short of an agreement which would secure what the free-coinage men call the "equality of the two metals," meaning the use of both as legal tender. It had to be that or else the struggle for free coinage would go on as it has been going on for several years.

The effect of the failure of the conference will renew the fight that was waged so bitterly at the last session of Congress. It is quite possible that the Sherman act will be repealed, for both sides of the question favor wiping it from the statute book. The contest will be over the question of what shall succeed it. It is evident that the struggle must come, and no effort at evasion should be attempted. Let it be discussed fully and frankly. The question has been too long in our politics. It ought to be got out of the way. It is not only distracting, in politics, but it is disturbing to business.

The views of the President are fairly well known. There is no doubt about the opinions of the President-elect. Let Congress do what it will, and if free coinage is beaten now probably it will be defeated for good; if it is not beaten, time will tell whether or not the country can afford it.

There is much fear in France and in other countries, says the Wilmington *Messenger*, that the French Republic is very weak and toppling to its final ruin. News from London of 17th inst., was that there was great apprehension that it might any day be overthrown by a coup d'etat. It has never been in any American sense a Republic, but a sort of half and half. It has stood for some twenty-two years, and it will be a sad thing for France, it may be, if it closes and is followed by another Empire. Under Louis Napoleon France was rotten throughout. It is reported, perhaps slanderously, that the Republic has been no improvement. There are rumors that even President Carnot is involved in the Panama scandals. On last Thursday the Government came very near defeat.

**CURRENT COMMENT.**

The New York *World* says that Mr. Blaine is dying of Bright's disease.

* * *

The Xmas number of *Dixie*, published in Atlanta Ga., is before us. It is one of the most beautiful things of the kind we have ever seen and it is certainly a credit to the South.

* * *

The cotton crop of India has suffered severely, owing to the failure of the November rainfall. It is the worst season within twenty years. This should make the price of cotton continue to advance.

* * *

The iron business in Pennsylvania and Ohio is in a condition of unusual activity. Mills and furnaces long shut down are resuming work and new plants are projected. The depression which was prophesied in case of a Democratic victory does not appear. On the contrary there is a better outlook than for a long time before.

* * *

The political leaders of the South and West, says a correspondent of the Raleigh *News and Observer*, consider Gov. Thos. M. Holt, of North Carolina, to be one of the able statesmen of the country, and his wise, conservative and able administration have made for him a political record that any man may be proud to possess. The splendid victory that North Carolina has won over the Gideon's Band and Third party, in the very home of Polk, the Third party champion, certainly entitles the State to a place in the cabinet of President Cleveland, and the people will rejoice to see Gov. Holt offered the place of Secretary of the Treasury or Postmaster-General. No man in this country would fill the position with more credit and honor to the administration. The appointment of Gov. Holt would give pleasure and satisfaction to the entire South, which gives 159 electorial votes to Mr. Cleveland.

* * *

From time immemorial, says the New York *World*, the remarks of the Governor of North Carolina to the Governor of South Carolina have been promptly met with a spirited reply. There is danger now that when the Governor of North Carolina speaks to the Governor of South Carolina, the Governor of South Carolina must preserve an ungentlemanly silence, or else cravenly confess himself unable to carry on the conversation. The occasion of this threatened disruption of ancient amicable relations is a prohibition bill which has passed one house of the South Carolina Legislature and seems likely to pass the other. It is a wonderful thing that a State which once ate fire should now resolve to drink hereafter only water, and it is a sad thing that the Governor of that commonwealth must henceforth abjure the comity of States altogether or only respect it behind the door.

* * *

The Green Bag for December contains the third and last part of Judge Walter Clark's article on the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Sketches are given, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*, of all the Justices who have composed the Court in the last twenty years, and all but two or three are accompanied by portraits. We wish to compliment the author once more on the excellent manner in which he has performed this labor of love, and to express our thanks as a North Carolinian for this admirable presentation of the lives of those eminent Justices who have adorned our judicial annals. Should the thirty gentlemen who have been on our Supreme Bench be compared with an equal number of any other State, we are sure North Carolina would not suffer by the comparison. But the high standard of excellence at which the Court has been maintained has probably not been generally appreciated abroad. Judge Clark's fine article will do much to bring the Court into prominence and to add to the fame of our State.

* * *

The programme of the South, says the New York *Herald*, has been outlined to Mr. Cleveland by representative senators and members of the house who have visited him during the last four or five days and it suits him very well, Mr. Cleveland is reported to have indicated, for it aims to relieve him of a vast amount of personal importunity and enable him to secure the views of those best able to speak for their people. The south does not propose to take Mr. Cleveland's time and try his patience by permitting its eminent citizens to call singly and each waste an hour on barren idealities. When it gets ready it will make some suggestions in regard to the cabinet, but these suggestions will embody the views of the most prominent men between the Potomac and the Rio Grande. Ten or twelve men are followed in thought by the entire south, and this is one reason why the south is "solid." In Virginia, Daniels, the Lees, the Pages and half a dozen others represent correctly the ideas of the state. In North Carolina Governor Holt sounds the key note. South Carolina has always had an embarrassment of riches in the way of men of ability And so it goes.

**GENERAL NEWS.**

The North Carolina Legislature will meet on January 4th.

The Princess of Wales celebrated the forty-eighth anniversary of her birthday on Thursday. She is rather more than three years the junior of the Prince.

Lord Terence Blackwood, second son of the Earl of Dufferin, is engaged to Miss Davies, of New York, the daughter of a millionaire, and the neice of the "oil king."

There are now on the United States pension list nearly a million names, and these are being added to month by month. The pensioners are mostly Civil War veterans.

Again it is rumored the Prince of Wales will visit the Chicago Columbian Exposition. It is said he will cross the Atlantic early next summer in the royal yacht *Osborne* and he will disembark at Montreal.

Sir John Sparrow David Thompson, a lawyer of note, and at one time Premier of Nova Scotia, succeeds Sir John Abbott as Prime Minister of the Canadian Dominion. He is the first Roman Catholic who has attained to the premiership of Canada.

So far as it is known the vote of the people for President in November was as follows: For Cleveland, 5,144,857; for Harrison, 4,448,653; for Weaver, 715,076. The plurality of Cleveland over Harrison is 676,204.

Burglars have made a rich haul of jewels from Leigh Court near Bristol, the seat of Sir Cicil Miles, Baronet. Lady Miles left jewels to the value of £35,000 in a safe in her bed room unlocked. While the family were dinning the robbers entered the mansion and ransacked the safe.

A new evening paper will be published in Washington, D. C., December 17, called the *Evening News*. It will be backed by such prominent men as W. C. Whitney and Senator Stanford, and will be independent with Democratic leanings. The first issue will be 50,000 copies.

R. B. Vance, brother of Senator Vance and member elect of the North Carolina legislature was married Thursday evening to Miss Lizzie R. Cook. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride in Graham county. Gov. Vance is older than the Senator, being 65 years of age. The bridal couple will spend the winter in Raleigh.

A case of "peanut" politics is reported from Philadelphia. A devout Harrison worshipper, who must be considerable of a goose in other respects, paid an election wager, by pushing a peanut along the sidewalk on Chestnut street from Broad to Seventh with a toothpick. By the time the man reached the end of his journey his back ached so that he thought the whole Democratic party had jumped on him.

The cotton shipped from New Orleans this season shows a decrease of over fifty thousand in bales and of a little less than four million dollars in value.

Wilmington, North Carolina, has nearly doubled her business; but the decrease in the number of bales out of Savannah is over fifty thousand. Galveston's shipments have nearly doubled, but nearly all of the other ports exhibit large decreases.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

Vice President-elect Stevenson is on a Southern trip, accompanied by Mrs. Stevenson, his three daughters and brother, John C. Stevenson, Hon. James S. Ewing, John T. Lillard and wife, of Bloomington Ill., and Judge W. G. Ewing, of Chicago. At St. Louis and Nashville other friends joined the party. They arrived at Anniston Tuesday at noon, then proceeded to Atlanta where they spent Wednesday and Thursday as the guests of the Commercial Club.

Col. Elliott F. Shepard came out on top in the suit brought against him by Frank S. Gray, the former business manager of the *Mail and Express*, whom the Colonel threw out of his employ on the ground of "incompatibility." The exact amount of damages Col. Ingersoll claimed for Gray, was $14,664,78. The jury returned a verdict in favor of Col Shepard. The Court, on the motion of Col. Alexander, one of the defendant's counsel, allowed Col. Shepard 5 per cent. of the amount sued for.

**Washington Letter.**

From our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1892.

Judging from the *Congressional Record* the House has not accomplished much during the two weeks that Congress has been in session, but a visit to the various committees having charge of appropriation bills will show that it has accomplished much more than its predecessors have usually done previous to the Christmas recess. The Army appropriation bill has been passed and the Fortification bill reported to the House, and work upon all the other appropriation bills is well advanced and is being diligently pushed; and only those who have seen the process can fully appreciate the enormous amount of hard work there is upon most of the appropriation bills, in the committee from which it comes. Next Thursday, when Congress adjourns until January 4th, most of the members and Senators will take a little holiday trip somewhere, but the Democratic members of House committees having charge of uncompleted appropriation bills will stay right here and work every day. The committee on Appropriations cut down the Fortification bill from $7,642,512, which was the estimate, to $1,735,055. Mr. Holman is determined that his committee shall not be responsible for a Treasury deficit.

The agents of the Ocean Steamship Lines, now in Washington, are in a decidedly uneasy state of mind over the outlook for immigration legislation, and they are doing their level best to make Senators and Representatives believe that it is much easier to keep the cholera away next year by the use of medical science than by suspending immigration. They thought they made a strong point when they argued that even if we did suspend immigration it would be impossible to quarantine the Canadian border all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but they said no more about that when informed that members of the House and Senate Immigration committees had assurances that the Canadian Government was only waiting for Congress to suspend immigration to do likewise.

The death of Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, although not unexpected, was a shock to his colleagues with whom he was deservedly popular. A Congressional committee left here Saturday night to attend his funeral.

According to an estimate made by the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Representative's Scott's bill increasing the tax on whiskey from 90 cents to $1.25 a gallon would if enacted into a law at this session, add $35,000,000 to the income of the government during the next fiscal year.

The executive committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs is in session here to-day for the purpose of electing a chairman and secretary, and the transaction of some executive business. Representative Wilson, of West Virginia is the present chairman. The membership of this committee is a distinguished one, as may be seen by glancing over the roll, which follows: Col. R. G. Monroe, of New York, at present a member of Gov. Flower's staff; G. A. Lambert, of New Jersey, President of the Jefferson Democratic Club of Newark; Representative Rusk, of Md.; Mr. A. T. Ankeny, of Minn.; Rep. McMillin, of Tenn.; Mr. Jas. Fenton, of the State of Washington; Mr. C. C. Richards, chairman of the Democratic Territorial Committee of Utah; Mr. W. N. McIvor, President of the State Democratic Societies of Ia; Gen. Patrick A. Collins, of Mass. (Rep. O'Feill is Gen. Collins' proxy at the meeting, as the Gen. was unavoidably absent); Gen. Jno. C. Black, ex-Pension Commissioner and Congressman-elect of Ill.; Hon. Henry Watterson, of Ken.; Mr. J. S. Carr, President of the State Association of Democratic Clubs of N. C., Rep. Marter, of Ohio; Hon. Don M. Dickinson, of Mich.; Mr. Wm. A. Clark, of Montana, who may occupy a seat in the U. S. Senate next year, and Mr. Jefferson M. Levy, of Va., who is such an enthusiastic Jeffersonian democrat that he purchased Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson in order to be sure that it was properly taken care of. The members of the executive committee report the association to be in a very thriving condition, and it is their intention to keep increasing its membership all the time, and not wait for campaigns to do the work.

Representative Antony, of Texas, has introduced a bill in the House to suspend the granting of pensions under the Dependent law enacted by the Fifty-first, or billion dollar Congress, and to stop paying those that have already been granted under that law.

The anti-option bill does not appear to be making any headway in the Senate. Some say that while a majority of the Senate would vote for it on a direct vote there are enough of that majority willing to see it killed without having to put themselves on record against it to prevent a direct vote ever being reached. There may be no truth in this, but circumstances seem to bear out the statement.

**North Carolina—Finance and Industry.**

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington, N. C.—The Navassa Guano Co. has declared a dividend of 6 per cent.

Greensboro, N. C.—The Bank of Guilford, of Greensboro, has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

Raleigh, N. C.—The issuance of $50,000 of bonds for street improvements is being talked of. The mayor can be addressed for particulars.

Mt. Airy, N. C.—The First National Bank of Mt. Airy has filed application with the comptroller at Washington, D. C., for authority to organize.

About 10,000 acres of mineral and timber land in one tract in North Carolina can be purchased cheap. The minerals are copper, iron, silver and nickle.

Asheville, N. C.—F. Stilkeleather, E. C. Chambers, J. H. Weaver, P. A. Cummings, J. R. Dubose and others have organized a branch of the American Mutual Building and Saving Association.

MILLS.

The Windsor Cotton Mill at Burlington, N. C., has recently been improved by the addition of 2,000 spindles, and sixty-eight Crompton looms are now being added. Messrs. R. L. and J. H. Holt, Jr., are the proprietors of this plant, and their output is ginghams, denims, plaids, etc.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Cotton Mills have lately put in two Broadbent cone winders and a Kitson automatic feeder. This plant operates 6,192 spindles on hoisery yarns, and its goods have an excellent reputation. J. S. Wynne is secretary-treasurer of the company.

The Falls of Neuse Manufacturing Co., of Raleigh, N. C., has recently added new spindles to its cotton mill and put in fire apparatus.

RAILROADS.

The Cheraw & Darlington, which purchased the Cheraw & Salisbury at public auction on November 30 for $50,000, owned a majority of the bonds and stocks. The line runs from Cheraw, S. C., to Wadesboro, N. C., and inasmuch as a survey has been made; will probably be built by the Atlantic Coast Line from Wadesboro to Winston.

The work of building the freight yard, coaling station and repair shops at Rocky Mount, N. C., for the Atlantic Coast Line will be entirely completed this month.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

At a recent meeting of the board of World's Fair managers reports were read showing great progress in the work of collecting the exhibits. The State exhibit will be magnificent and complete, surpassing any which North Carolina has ever made, either at New Orleans, Atlanta or Boston.—*Manufacturers' Record.*

**The Sewerage Question.**

Correspondence of the Observer.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 19, '92.

MR. EDITOR: The Commissioners of Fayetteville having made a contract which will secure a system of water-works for the town, a question of great importance is now presented: What shall be done with the water after it has been used? Do the Commissioners propose to lay a line of sewer-pipe to the river, or is it quietly assumed that the sewage can all be emptied into Cross Creek?

The people who live along the banks of Cross Creek would like to know whether our beautiful stream is to be made a grand sewer, a *cloacam magnam*, through which is to be discharged all the washings, filth and pollution of the city. Is McNeill's mill pond, that lovely sheet of clear, pure water, filtered and brought down from its thousands of springs and rills in the sandhills to be made the receptacle for all foulness, dirt and disease-breeding nastiness?

In this case plain speaking is necessary and the use of proper words to describe what is meant. The construction of a system of water-works will be a useless expense unless the water is to be used for household purposes—in the bath-rooms and water-closets. As it is understood by the community the plant is expected to supply water for three important purposes: 1st, to put out fires; 2nd, to water the streets; 3rd, for domestic use. The two first casual or extraordinary, but the last continual and unceasing. The profits from the last are expected to pay the interest upon the investment.

Our surface water from rainfalls is now carried off by drains or covered ditches. There is not a sewer proper in Fayetteville or a modern water-closet except at the Hotel LaFayette. If we have water-works and the sewage from the stores and houses is discharged through the present drains into Cross Creek the residences near the drains and along the creek will be rendered uninhabitable by the stench. As it is now the vile odors arising from the grated street openings of the ditch leading from the hotel through Anderson street to Eccles's Park are loathesome and nauseating, and the nuisance calls for abatement. What will be the condition of affairs when the sewage of all the lavatories and water-closets of Hay street from the railroad to the market house is poured through that ditch into Cross Creek. The offensive, stinking smell from the ditch at Lutterloh's corner has been, time out of mind, a source of annoyance to people who are compelled to pass there. If our water-works are constructed under the contract entered into, and the water is used for household purposes three facts will present themselves to our authorities for their serious consideration: 1st. The present system of town drainage now barely adequate will be totally unendurable. 2nd. The people who live along the banks of the creek will never consent that the stream shall be polluted, befouled and corrupted by the sewage of the town. 3rd. Any system of sewerage to be constructed which does not have its point of discharge at the Cape Fear river will work an injustice to many good citizens of the town, will be inefficient, and not only a source of annoyance and discomfort, but a danger to the health of the community, forming a breeding place for malaria, typhus fevers and kindred diseases.

Our wiseheads should get together and plan an intelligent system of sewerage, in the same progressive and enterprising spirit which they have shown in contracting for a water works plant of which sewerage is a necessary consequent.

By all means let us preserve for posterity in untarnished beauty and purity our historic old Cross Creek. R.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

**APPOINTMENTS OF THE N. C. CONFERENCE.**

Raleigh district, J A Cunninggim, Presiding Elder.
Raleigh, Edenton Street, J N Cole; Central church, J B Hurley; City Mission and Brooklyn, J J Barker.
Cary circuit, B C Alfred.
Rolesville circuit, K D Holmes.
Youngsville circuit, W B Moore.
Franklinton circuit, N H D Wilson, E L Pell supernumerary.
Louisburg station, T E Thompson.
Tar river circuit, B B Culbreth.
Granville circuit, V A Sharpe.
Oxford station, J H Cordon.
Oxford church, P L Hermon.
Raleigh *Christian Advocate*, F L Reid, Editor.
Oxford Orphan Asylum, W S Black, Superintendent.
Durham district, E A Yates, Presiding Elder.
Durham, Trinity, R C Beaman, Main street, F A Bishop; Carr Church, L L Johnson.
Durham circuit, J W Jenkins.
Hillsboro and Cedar Grove station, D N Caviness.
Caldwell circuit, E E Rose.
Chapel Hill station, N M Watkins.
Leasburg circuit, L L Massey.
Roxboro circuit, M H Little.
Mount Tirzah circuit, D L Earnhardt.
Burlington station, J E Underwood.
Burlington circuit, A M Armond.
Alamance circuit, M J Hunt.
Milton circuit, J H Shore.
Yanceyville circuit, G W Fisher.
Conference Colporter. T J Gattis.
Fayetteville District, J T Gibbs, Presiding Elder.
Fayetteville, Hay Street and Campbellton Mission, J T Lyon and T H Sutton.
Cumberland circuit, J D Bundy.
Cokesbury circuit, D A Futrell.
Sampson circuit, Jesse W Martin.
Lillington circuit, Michael Bradshaw.
Buckhorn circuit, A J Park. J W Avant, supernumerary.
Cape Fear circuit, W F Galloway.
Pittsboro circuit, T W Robinson.
Haw River circuit, J H Hall.
Deep River circuit, H M Jackson.
Silver City circuit, J R Newlin.
Carthage circuit, J A Lee.
Aberdeen circuit, W J Crowson.
Jonesboro circuit, John E Thompson.
Rockingham circuit, W H Moore, Presiding Elder.
Rockingham station, W B Doub; F W Guthrie, supernumerary.
Rockingham circuit, H D Stamey.
Richmond circuit, E B Wilcox.
Mount Gilead circuit, G B Perry.
Pekin circuit, J M Lowder.
Prospect circuit, J H Frizell.
Ashbury circuit, J B Thompson.
St. John station, M L Wood.
Laurinburg station, R J Moorman.
Maxton and Caledonia station, C W Cain.
Maxton circuit, A DBetts.
Lumberton circuit, F. B. McCall.
Robeson circuit, Philip Greening; R W Townsend, supernumerary.
Wilmington district, W S Rone, Presiding Elder.
Wilmington, Grace Church, W C Norman; Fifth Street, L L Nash; Bladen Street, J C McCall; Market Street, M S Plyler.
Scotts Hill circuit, Erskine Pope.
Onslow circuit, J L Keen.
Magnolia circuit, D C Geddie.
Kenansville circuit, A R Raven.
Clinton circuit, J Sanford.
Bladen circuit, L M Chaffin.
Whiteville stasion, W A Forbes.
Elizabeth circuit, W H Thompson.
Whiteville station, W A Forbes.
Columbus circuit, R F Taylor.
Waccamaw circuit, S J Browning.
Brunswick station, Daniel Reid.
Brunswick circuit, L S Etheridge.
Southport station, Oliver Ryder.
Newbern district, F D Swindell, Presiding Elder.
Newbern, Centenary, R A Willis; Hancock Street, J F Butt.
Goldsboro, St. Paul, B R Hall; St. John, M D Hix.
Mt. Olive circuit, N M Jurkey.
LaGrange circuit, R H Broom.
Snow Hill circuit, N E Coletraine.
Kinston station, F M Shamburger.
Grifton circuit, J C Jones.
Craven circuit, J G Johnson.
Jones circuit, R B Gilliam.
Carteret circuit, Geo W Starling.
Morehead station, W E Edmondson.
Beaufort station, R F Bumpass.
Pamlico circuit, F S Becton, supply.
Straits circuit, James P Pate.
Core Sound mission, J M Carraway.
Goldsboro circuit, M M McFarland.
Washington district, R B John, Presiding Elder.
Washington station, W S Davis; W H Hall, supernumerary.
Washington circuit, J W Wallace.
Greenville station, G F Smith.
Greenville circuit, R L Warlick.
Jamesville circuit, H E Tripp.
Plymouth station, W H Willis.
Roper City station, J T Finlayson.
Columbia circuit, I A White.
Dare circuit, J J Porter.
Roanoke Island circuit, J R Sawyer.
Kennekeet circuit, J A Rouse.
Ocracoke and Hatteras circuit, D A Watkins.
Mattamuskeet circuit, J D Pegram.
Fairfield station, C P Jerome.
Swan Quarter circuit, G D Langston.
Pantego circuit, L H Joyner, Jr.
Anrora circuit, J E Bristor.
Vanceboro circuit, N L Seabott.
Warrenton district, S D Adams, Presiding Elder.
Warrenton circuit, Alpheus McCullen.
Warren circuit, C O Durant, T B Reeks, supernumerary.
Ridgeway circuit, J A Hornady.
Henderson station, W E Cuninggim.
Dittleton circuit, J L Ruley.
Weldon station, J A Green.
Roanoke circuit, Jesse C Draper.
Halifax circuit, E H Davis and W L Gressom.
Garysburg circuit, T J Dailey.
Northampton circuit, L Holden.
Meherrin circuit, J H M Giles.
Murfreesboro station, R P Troy.
Harrellsville circuit, B B Holden.
Lewiston Mission Supply, Wm Grant.
Bertie circuit, Z T Harrison.
Littleton Female College, J M Rhodes, President.
Roanoke circuit, Jessie C Draper.
Wilson district. G A Oglesby, Presiding Elder.
Wilson station, T N Ivey.
Spring Hope circuit, T W S Parker.
Nashville circuit, S T Moyle.
Rocky Mount station, J O Guthrie.
Battleboro and Whitakers, H B Anderson.
Tarboro station, D H Tuttle.
Tarboro circuit, W Y Everton.
Bethel circuit, G G Harley.
Williamston and Hamilton station, E C Sell.
South Edgecombe circuit, E C Glenn.
Freemont circuit, W W Rose.
Kenly circuit, N H Guyton.
Smithfield circuit, W H Puckett.
Dunn circuit, G T Simmons.
Newton Grove circuit, W A Jenkins.
Clayton circuit, J M Ashby.
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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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Brass Andirons; Shovel and Tongs;
A Boy's Axe; a Saw; Hammer; or Hatchet; a Pair of Scales.
We would remind the ladies we have
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We will be pleased to see you at our store.
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.
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Also Agent for the Sanford Sash and Blind Company.
Will sell for the next sixty days at Rock Bottom prices. Come and see.
NEXT DOOR TO N. C. BAPTIST.

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Artistic Merchant Tailor,
Overbaugh House, Green Street,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
I have now on hand a very fine selection of FOREIGN FALL AND WINTER WOOLENS from which to select suitings and pantaloons. I also have a fine line of samples, consisting of Novelties and Staples for the Fall and Winter season.
My work in style, fit and finish I guarantee to be equal to the best, and as for prices I cannot be beat. Sure fit guaranteed or money refunded.
Particular attention given to Cutting, Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing gentlemen's clothing at reasonable prices.
Prices of Pantaloons range from $6.00 upwards; Suits from $20.00 upwards.
Gentlemen's own material made up in the latest style and at reasonable prices.

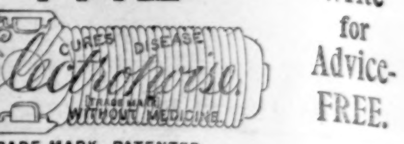
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We have just received a beautiful line of
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We will send to any lady sending us her address an 80-page book on Art and Decoration in Tissue paper, illustrating the many artistic uses of Crepe and Tissue paper, with full directions for making all kinds of decorative articles and paper flowers.
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A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
Oct. 20, 1892—tf

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Leaves Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays.
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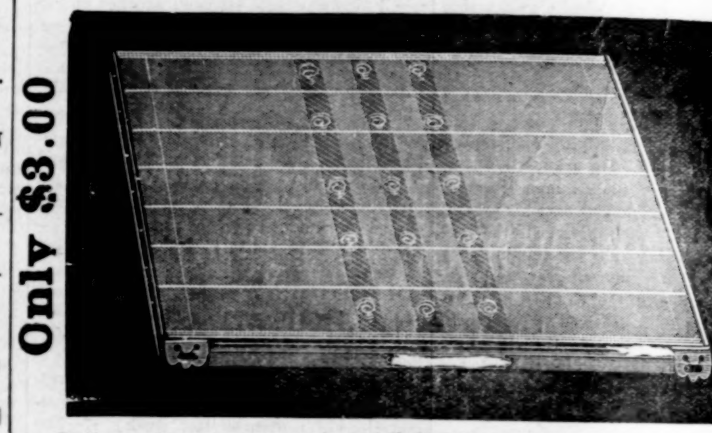

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BEAUTIFUL NEW HOLIDAY GOODS
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THIS NICE WOVEN WIRE SUPPORTED MATTRESS TO FIT ANY BED
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Ladies make your own couches—full directions given by applying to the undersigned. An attractive Antique Brass Towel Rack only 15c.; a thirteen pin Hat Rack only 25c., or a nice Oak 16th century finish Hall Tree with German Mirror only $6.00; just think, a nice Wardrobe for $7.00—how cheap. Everything in stock at panic prices. Call early.
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Does - a - General - Banking - Business,
RECEIVES DEPOSITS
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Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,
AT REASONABLE CHARGES,
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WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE OF
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PUMPS, TINWARE HOLLOW-WARE AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
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We also have a full line of
Iron Mantels and Grates.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
Have your Stoves repaired and fitted up before the cold weather is on you.
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11—10—92

S. H. MacRAE,
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10—6, 92—tf

ED. R. McKETHAN,
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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
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OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
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# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

## SUPPLEMENT.


## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In submitting my annual message to congress I have great satisfaction in being able to say that the general conditions affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the United States are in the highest degree favorable. A comparison of the existing conditions with those of the most favored period in the history of the country will, I believe, show that so high a degree of prosperity and so general a diffusion of the comforts of life were never before enjoyed by our people.

The total wealth of the country in 1860 was $16,159,616,068. In 1880 it amounted to $43,642,000,000, an increase of 287 per cent. The official returns of the eleventh census and those of the tenth census for seventy-five leading cities furnish the basis for the following comparisons: In 1880 the capital invested in manufacturing was $1,232,839,-000; in 1890 the capital invested in manufacturing was $2,900,735,884; in 1880 the number of employees was 1,301,388; in 1890 the number of employees was 2,251,134; in 1880 the wages earned were $501,965,778; in 1890 the wages earned were $1,221,170,-454; in 1880 the value of the product was $2,711,579,889; in 1890 the value of the product was $4,860,286,837.

**The Growth of the Country.**

I am informed by the superintendent of the census that the omission of certain industries in 1880, which were included in 1890, accounts in part for the remarkable increase thus shown. But after making full allowance for difference of method and deducting the returns for all industries not included in the census of 1880, there remain in the reports from these seventy-five cities an increase in the capital employed of $1,522,745,604; in the value of the product of $2,024,-236,166; in wages earned of $677,943,929, and in the number of wage earners employed of 850,029. The wage earnings not only show an increased aggregate, but an increase per capita from $386 in 1880 to $547 in 1890, or 41.71 per cent.

The new industrial plants established since Oct. 6, 1890, up to Oct. 23, 1892, as partially reported in the American Economist, number 345, and the extension of existing plants, 108; the new capital invested amounts to $40,449,050, and the number of additional employees to 37,285.

The Textile World for July, 1892, states that during the first six months of the present calendar year 135 new factories were built, of which 40 are cotton mills, 48 knitting mills, 26 woolen mills, 15 silk mills, 4 plush mills and 2 linen mills. Of the forty cotton mills twenty-one have been built in the southern states.

The report of Ira Ayer, special agent of the treasury department, shows that at the date of Sept. 30, 1892, there were thirty-two companies manufacturing tin and terne plate in the United States and fourteen companies building new works for such manufacture.

The estimated investment in buildings and plants at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1893, if existing conditions were to be continued, was $5,000,000, and the estimated rate of production 200,000,000 pounds per annum. The actual production for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1892, was 10,952,-725 pounds.

**Labor Commissioner Peck Quoted.**

The report of Labor Commissioner Peck, of New York, shows that during the year 1891, in about 6,000 manufacturing establishments in that state embraced within the special inquiry made by him and representing sixty-seven different industries, there was a net increase over the year 1890 of $31,315,130.68 in the value of the product, and of $6,877,925.09 in the amount of wages paid.

The report of the commissioner of labor for the state of Massachusetts shows that 3,745 industries in that state paid $129,-416,348 in wages during the year 1891, against $126,030,303 in 1890, an increase of $3,335,945, and that there was an increase of $9,932,490 in the amount of capital and of 7,346 in the number of persons employed in the same period.

During the last six months of the year 1891 and the first six months of 1892 the total production of pig iron was 9,710,819 tons, as against 9,202,703 tons in the year 1890, which was the largest annual production ever attained.

For the same twelve months of 1891-2 the production of Bessemer ingots was 3,878,581 tons, an increase of 189,710 gross tons over the previously unprecedented yearly production of 3,688,871 gross tons in 1890. The production of Bessemer steel rails for the first six months of 1892 was 772,436 gross tons, as against 702,080 gross tons during the last six months of the year 1891.

The total value of our foreign trade (exports and imports of merchandise) during the last fiscal year was $1,857,680,610, an increase of $128,283,604 over the previous fiscal year. The value of our exports during the fiscal year 1892 reached the highest figure in the history of the government, amounting to $1,030,278,148, exceeding by $145,797,-338 the exports of 1891, and exceeding the value of the imports by $202,875,686.

**Wages.**

There never has been a time in our history when work was so abundant or when wages were so high, whether measured by the currency in which they are paid or by their power to supply the necessaries and comforts of life. It is true that the market prices of cotton and wheat have been low. It is one of the unfavorable incidents of agriculture that the farmer cannot produce upon orders. He must sow and reap in ignorance of the aggregate production of the year, and is peculiarly subjected to the depreciation which follows overproduction.

But while the fact I have stated is true as to the crops mentioned the general average of prices has been such as to give to agriculture a fair participation in the general prosperity. The value of our total farm products has increased from $1,363,-646,866 in 1860 to $4,500,000,000 in 1891, as estimated by statisticians, an increase of 230 per cent.

If any are discontented with their state here; if any believe that wages or prices, the returns for honest toil, are inadequate, they should not fail to remember that there is no other country in the world where the conditions that seem to them hard would not be accepted as highly prosperous. The English agriculturist would be glad to exchange the returns of his labor for those of the American farmer, and the Manchester workmen their wages for those of their fellows at Fall River.

I believe that the protective system, which has now for something more than thirty years continuously prevailed in our legislation, has been a mighty instrument for the development of our national wealth and a most powerful agency in protecting the homes of our workingmen from the invasion of want.

It is not my purpose to renew here the argument in favor of a protective tariff. The result of the recent election must be accepted as having introduced a new policy. We must assume that the present tariff, constructed upon the lines of protection, is to be repealed, and that there is to be substituted for it a tariff law constructed solely with reference to revenue; that no duty is to be higher because the increase will keep open an American mill or keep up the wages of an American workman, but that in every case such a rate of duty is to be imposed as will bring to the treasury of the United States the largest returns of revenue.

The contention has not been between schedules, but between principles, and it would be offensive to suggest that the prevailing party will not carry into legislation the principles advocated by it and the pledges given to the people. The tariff bills passed by the house of representatives at the last session were, as I suppose—even in the opinion of their promoters—inadequate, and justified only by the fact that the senate and house of representatives were not in accord, and that a general revision could not, therefore, be undertaken.

**Tariff.**

I recommend that the whole subject of tariff revision be left to the incoming congress. It is matter of regret that this work must be delayed for at least three months, for the threat of great tariff changes introduces so much uncertainty that an amount not easily estimated of business inaction and of diminished production will necessarily result.

It is possible also that this uncertainty may result in decreased revenues from customs duties, for our merchants will make cautious orders for foreign goods in view of the prospect of tariff reductions and the uncertainty as to when they will take effect. Those who have advocated a protective tariff can well afford to have their disastrous forecasts of a change of policy disappointed.

If a system of customs duties can be framed that will set the idle wheels and looms of Europe in motion and crowd our warehouses with foreign made goods, and at the same time keep our own mills busy; that will give us an increased participation in the "markets of the world" of greater value than the home market we surrender; that will give increased work to foreign workmen upon products to be consumed by our people without diminishing the amount of work to be done here; that will enable the American manufacturer to pay to his workmen from 50 to 100 per cent. more in wages than is paid in the foreign mill, and yet to compete in our market and in foreign markets with the foreign producer; that will further reduce the cost of articles of wear and food without reducing the wages of those who produce them; that can be celebrated, after its effects have been realized, as its expectation has been, in European as well as in American cities, the authors and promoters of it will be entitled to the highest praise.

We have had in our history several experiences of the contrasted effects of a revenue and of a protective tariff, but this generation has not felt them, and the experience of one generation is not highly instructive to the next. The friends of the protective system, with undiminished confidence in the principles they have advocated, will await the results of the new experiment.

If that experience shall demonstrate that present rates of wages are thereby maintained or increased, either absolutely or in their purchasing power, and that the aggregate volume of work to be done in this country is increased, or even maintained, so that there are more or as many days' work in a year at as good or better wages for the American workman as has been the case under the protective system, every one will rejoice. A general process of wage reduction cannot be contemplated by any patriotic citizen without the gravest apprehension.

It may be, indeed I believe it is, possible for the American manufacturer to compete successfully with his foreign rival in many branches of production without the defense of protective duties if the payrolls are equalized, but the conflict that stands between the producer and that result and the distress of our working people when it is attained are not pleasant to contemplate. The society of the unemployed now holding its frequent and threatening parades in the streets of foreign cities should not be allowed to acquire an American domicile.

**Foreign.**

Our relations with other nations are now undisturbed by any serious controversy. The complicated and threatening differences with Germany and England relating to Samoan affairs, with England in relation to the seal fisheries in the Behring sea, and with Chili growing out of the Baltimore affair have been adjusted.

There have been negotiated and concluded, under section 3 of the tariff law, commercial agreements relating to reciprocal trade with the following countries: Brazil, Dominican Republic, Spain for Cuba and Porto Rico, Guatemala, Salvador, the German empire, Great Britain for certain West Indian colonies and British Guiana, Nicaragua, Honduras and Austria-Hungary.

A treaty providing for the arbitration of the dispute between Great Britain and the United States as to the killing of seals in the Behring sea was concluded on the 29th of February last. This treaty was accompanied by an agreement prohibiting pelagic sealing pending the arbitration, and a vigorous effort was made during this season to drive out all poaching sealers from the Behring sea.

I recommend that power be given to the president by proclamation to prohibit the taking of seals in the North Pacific by American vessels, in case either as the result of the findings of the tribunal of arbitration or otherwise the restraints can be applied to the vessels of all countries.

During the past year a suggestion was received through the British minister that the Canadian government would like to confer as to the possibility of enlarging, upon terms of mutual advantage, the commercial exchanges of Canada and of the United States, and a conference was held at Washington, with Mr. Blaine acting for this government and the British minister at this capital and three members of the Dominion cabinet acting as commissioners on the part of Great Britain.

The conference developed the fact that the Canadian government was only prepared to offer to the United States in exchange for the concessions asked the admission of natural products. The statement was frankly made that favored rates could not be given to the United States as against the mother country. This admission, which was foreseen, necessarily terminated the conference upon this question.

**Canada.**

The benefits of an exchange of natural products would be almost wholly with the people of Canada. Some other topics of interest were considered in the conference, and have resulted in the making of a convention for examining the Alaskan boundary and the waters of Passamaquoddy bay adjacent to Eastport, Me., and in the initiation of an arrangement for the protection of fish life in the coterminous and neighboring waters of our northern border.

The controversy as to tolls upon the Welland canal, which was presented to congress at the last session by special message, having failed of adjustment, I felt constrained to exercise the authority conferred by the act of July 26, 1892, and to proclaim a suspension of the free use of St. Mary's Falls canal to cargoes in transit to ports in Canada. The secretary of the treasury established such tolls as were thought to be equivalent to the exactions unjustly levied upon our commerce in the Canadian canals.

If, as we must suppose, the political relations of Canada and the disposition of the Canadian government are to remain unchanged, a somewhat radical revision of our trade relations should, I think, be made. Our relations must continue to be intimate and they should be friendly.

I regret to say, however, that in many of the controversies, notably those as to the fisheries on the Atlantic, the sealing interests on the Pacific and the canal tolls, our negotiations with Great Britain have continuously been thwarted or retarded by unreasonable and unfriendly objections and protests from Canada. In the matter of the canal tolls our treaty rights were flagrantly disregarded.

It is hardly too much to say that the Canadian Pacific and other railway lines which parallel our northern boundary are sustained by commerce having either its origin or terminus, or both, in the United States. Canadian railroads compete with those of the United States for our traffic and without the restraints of our interstate commerce act. Their cars pass almost without detention into and out of our territory.

There is no disposition on the part of the people or government of the United States to interfere in the smallest degree with the political relations of Canada. That question is wholly with her own people. It is time for us, however, to consider whether, if the present state of things and trend of things is to continue, our interchanges upon lines of land transportation should not be put upon a different basis, and our entire independence of Canadian canals and of the St. Lawrence as an outlet to the sea secured by the construction of an American canal around the Falls of Niagara, and the opening of ship communication between the great lakes and one of our own seaports. We should not hesitate to avail ourselves of our great natural trade advantages.

**Retaliation.**

We should withdraw the support which is given to the railroads and steamship lines of Canada by a traffic that properly belongs to us, and no longer furnish the earnings which lighten the otherwise crushing weight of the enormous public subsidies that have been given to them. The subject of the power of the treasury to deal with this matter without further legislation has been under consideration, but circumstances have postponed a conclusion.

It is probable that a consideration of the propriety of a modification or abrogation of the article of the treaty of Washington relating to the transit of goods in bond is involved in any complete solution of the question.

Our relations with Hawaii have been such as to attract an increased interest and must continue to do so. I deem it of great importance that the projected submarine cable, a survey for which has been made, should be promoted. Both for naval and commercial uses we should have quick communication with Honolulu.

We should before this have availed ourselves of the concession made many years ago to this government for a harbor and naval station at Pearl river. Many evidences of the friendliness of the Hawaiian government have been given in the past, and it is gratifying to believe that the advantage and necessity of a continuance of very close relations are appreciated.

In consequence of the action of the French government in proclaiming a protectorate over certain tribal districts of the west coast of Africa, eastward of the San Pedro river, which has long been regarded as the southeastern boundary of Liberia, I have felt constrained to make protest against this encroachment upon the territory of a republic which was founded by citizens of the United States and toward which this country has for many years held the intimate relation of a friendly counselor.

I repeat with great earnestness the recommendation which I have made in several previous messages that prompt and adequate support be given to the American company engaged in the construction of the Nicaragua ship canal. It is impossible to overstate the value from every standpoint of this great enterprise, and I hope that there may be time, even in this congress, to give to it an impetus that will insure the early completion of the canal and secure to the United States its proper relation to it when completed.

**The Conference.**

The congress has been already advised that the invitations of this government for the assembling of an international monetary conference to consider the question of an enlarged use of silver were accepted by the nations to which they were addressed. The conference assembled at Brussels on the 23d of November and has entered upon the consideration of this great question. I have not doubted, and have taken occasion to express that belief as well in the invitations issued for this conference as in my public messages, that the free coinage of silver upon an agreed international ratio would greatly promote the interests of our people and equally those of other nations.

It is too early to predict what results may be accomplished by the conference. If any temporary check or delay intervenes I believe that very soon commercial conditions will compel the now reluctant governments to unite with us in this movement to secure the enlargement of the volume of coined money needed for the transaction of the business of the world.

The report of the secretary of the treasury will attract especial interest in view of the many misleading statements that have been made as to the state of the public revenues. Three preliminary facts should not only be stated but emphasized before looking into the details—first, that the public debt has been reduced since March 4, 1889, $250,074,200, and the annual interest charge $11,684,469; second, that there have been paid out for pensions during this administration up to Nov. 1, 1892, $432,564,178.70, an excess of $114,466,386.09 over the sum expended during the period from March 1, 1885, to March 1, 1889, and, third, that under the existing tariff up to Dec. 1 about $93,000,000 of revenue, which would have been collected upon imported sugars if the duty had been maintained, has gone into the pockets of the people and not into the public treasury, as before.

If there are any who still think that the surplus should have been kept out of circulation by hoarding it in the treasury or deposited in favored banks without interest while the government continued to pay to these very banks interest upon the bonds deposited as security for the deposits, or who think that the extended pension legislation was a public robbery, or that the duties upon sugar should have been maintained, I am content to leave the argument where it now rests while we wait to see whether these criticisms will take the form of legislation.

**Money.**

The public confidence in the purpose and ability of the government to maintain the parity of all our money issues, whether coin or paper, must remain unshaken. The demand for gold in Europe and the consequent calls upon us are in a considerable degree the result of the efforts of some of the European governments to increase their gold reserves, and these efforts should be met by appropriate legislation on our part.

The conditions that have created this drain of the treasury gold are in an important degree political and not commercial. In view of the fact that a general revision of our revenue laws in the near future seems to be probable, it would be better that any changes should be a part of that revision rather than of a temporary nature.

During the last fiscal year the secretary purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, 54,355,748 ounces of silver, and issued in payment therefor $51,106,608 in notes. The total purchases since the passing of the act have been 120,479,981 ounces, and the aggregate of notes issued $116,783,500. The average price paid for silver during the year was 94 cents per ounce, the highest price being $1.02¾, July 1, 1891, and the lowest 83 cents, March 21, 1892. In view of the fact that the monetary conference is now sitting, and that no conclusion has yet been reached, I withhold any recommendation as to legislation upon the subject.

The report of the secretary of war brings again to the attention of congress some important suggestions as to the reorganization of the infantry and artillery arms of the service, which his predecessors have before urgently presented. Our army is small, but its organization should all the more be put upon the most approved modern basis.

The conditions upon what we have called the "frontier" have heretofore required the maintenance of many small posts, but now the policy of concentration is obviously the right one. The new posts should have the proper strategic relations to the only "frontiers" we now have, those of the seacoast and of our northern and part of our southern boundary.

I do not think that any question of advantage to localities or states should determine the location of the new posts. The reorganization and enlargement of the bureau of military information which the secretary has effected is a work the usefulness of which will become every year more apparent. The work of building heavy guns and the construction of coast defenses has been well begun and should be carried on without check.

**Marine.**

The report of the postmaster general shows a most gratifying increase and a most efficient and progressive management of the great business of that department. The postal revenues have increased during the last year nearly $5,000,000. The deficit for the year ending June 30, 1892, is $648,341 less than the deficiency of the preceding year. The deficiency of the present fiscal year it is estimated will be reduced to $1,-553,423, which will not only be extinguished during the next fiscal year, but a surplus of nearly $1,000,000 should then be shown. In these calculations the payments to be made under the contracts for ocean mail service have not been included.

Ever since our merchant marine was driven from the sea by the rebel cruisers during the war of the rebellion the United States has been paying an enormous annual tribute to foreign countries in the shape of freight and passage moneys.

In the year 1892 only 12.3 per cent. of our imports were brought in American vessels. These great foreign steamships maintained by our traffic are many of them under contract with their respective governments by which in time of war they will become a part of their armed naval establishments. Profiting by our commerce in peace, they will become the most formidable destroyers of our commerce in time of war. I have felt and have before expressed the feeling that this condition of things was both intolerable and disgraceful.

A wholesome change of policy and one having in it much promise, as it seems to me, was begun by the law of March 3, 1891. Under this law contracts have been made by the postmaster general for eleven mail routes. The expenditure involved by these contracts for the next fiscal year approximates $964,123.33. As one of the results already reached, sixteen American steamships of an aggregate tonnage of 57,400 tons, costing $7,400,000, have been built or contracted to be built in American shipyards.

I earnestly urge a continuance of the policy inaugurated by this legislation, and that the appropriations required to meet the obligations of the government under the contracts may be made promptly, so that the lines that have entered into these engagements may not be embarrassed. No subject, I think, more nearly touches the pride, the power and the prosperity of our country than this of the development of our merchant marine upon the sea.

If we could enter into conference with other competitors, and all would agree to withhold government aid, we could perhaps take our chances with the rest, but our great competitors have established and maintained their lines by government subsidies until they now have practically excluded us from participation. In my opinion no choice is left to us but to pursue, moderately at least, the same lines.

**Navy.**

The report of the secretary of the navy exhibits great progress in the construction of our new navy. When the present secretary entered upon his duties only three modern steel vessels were in commission. The vessels since put in commission and to be put in commission during the winter will make a total of nineteen during his administration of the department.

During the current year ten war vessels and three navy tugs have been launched, and during the four years twenty-five vessels will have been launched. Two other large ships and a torpedo boat are under contract, and the work upon them is well advanced, and the four monitors are awaiting only the arrival of their armor, which has been unexpectedly delayed, or they would have been before this in commission.

Contracts have been let during this administration under the appropriations for the increase of the navy, including new vessels and their appurtenances, to the amount of $35,000,000, and there has been expended during the same period for labor at navy yards upon similar work $8,000,000 without the smallest scandal or charge of fraud or partiality.

The enthusiasm and interest of our naval officers both of the staff and line have been greatly kindled. They have responded magnificently to the confidence of congress and have demonstrated to the world an unexcelled capacity in construction, in ordnance and in everything involved in the building, equipping and sailing of great warships.

At the beginning of Secretary Tracy's administration several difficult problems remained to be grappled with and solved before the efficiency in action of our ships could be secured. It is believed that as the result of new processes in the construction of armor plate our later ships will be clothed with defensive plates of higher resisting power than are found on any war vessels afloat. We were without torpedoes. Tests have been made to ascertain the relative efficiency of different constructions, a torpedo has been adopted, and the work of construction is now being carried on successfully.

We were without armor piercing shells and without a shop instructed and equipped for the construction of them. We are now making what is believed to be a projectile superior to any before in use. A smokeless powder has been developed and a slow burning powder for guns of large caliber. A high explosive, capable of use in shells fired from service guns, has been found, and the manufacture of gun cotton has been developed so that the question of supply is no longer in doubt.

**Naval Militia.**

The development of a naval militia, which has been organized in eight states and brought into cordial and co-operative relations with the navy, is another important achievement. There are now enlisted in these organizations 1,800 men, and they are likely to be greatly extended. I recommend such legislation and appropriations as will encourage and develop this movement.

The recommendations of the secretary will, I do not doubt, receive the friendly consideration of congress, for he has enjoyed, as he has deserved, the confidence of all those interested in the development of our navy without any division upon partisan lines. I earnestly express the hope that a work which has made such noble progress may not now be staid.

The wholesome influence for peace and the increased sense of security which our citizens domiciled in other lands feel when these magnificent ships under the American flag appear are already most gratefully apparent. The ships from our navy which will appear in the great naval parade next April in the harbor of New York will be a convincing demonstration to the world that the United States is again a naval power.

The report of the secretary shows a very gratifying state of facts as to the condition of the general land office. The work of issuing agricultural patents, which seemed to be hopelessly in arrear when the present secretary undertook the duties of his office, has been so expedited that the bureau is now upon current business. The relief thus afforded to honest and worthy settlers upon the public lands, by giving to them an assured title to their entries, has been of incalculable benefit in developing the new states and the territories.

**Pensions.**

The report of the commissioner of pensions, to which extended notice is given by the secretary of the interior in his report, will attract great attention. Judged by the aggregate amount of work done, the last year has been the greatest in the history of the office. I believe that the organization of the office is efficient, and that the work has been done with fidelity.

The passage of what is known as the disability bill has, as was foreseen, very largely increased the annual disbursements to the disabled veterans of the civil war. The estimate for this fiscal year was $144,956,000, and that amount was appropriated. A deficiency amounting to $10,508,621 must be provided for at this session. The estimate for pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is $165,000,000.

The commissioner of pensions believes that if the present legislation and methods are maintained and further additions to the pension laws are not made the maximum expenditure for pensions will be reached June 30, 1894, and will be at the highest point $188,000,000 per annum.

I adhere to the views expressed in previous messages that the care of the disabled soldiers of the war of the rebellion is a matter of national concern and duty. Perhaps no emotion cools sooner than that of gratitude, but I cannot believe that this process has yet reached a point with our people that would sustain the policy of remitting the care of these disabled veterans to the inadequate agencies provided by local laws.

The parade on the 20th of September last upon the streets of this capital of 60,000 of the surviving Union veterans of the war of the rebellion was a most touching and thrilling episode, and the rich and gracious welcome extended to them by the District of Columbia and the applause that greeted their progress from tens of thousands of people from all the states did much to revive the glorious recollections of the grand review, when these men and many thousand others now in their graves were welcomed with grateful joy as victors in a struggle in which the national unity, honor and wealth were all at issue.

In my last annual message I called attention to the fact that some legislative action was necessary in order to protect the interests of the government in its relations with the Union Pacific railway. The commissioner of railroads has submitted a very full report, giving exact information as to the debt, the liens upon the company's property and its resources.

**Quarantine.**

We must deal with the question as we find it and take that course which will, under existing conditions, best secure the interests of the United States. I recommended in my last annual message that a commission be appointed to deal with this question, and I renew that recommendation and suggest that the commission be given full power.

The report of the secretary of agriculture contains not only a most interesting statement of the progressive and valuable work done under the administration of Secretary Rusk, but many suggestions for the enlarged usefulness of this important department. The suggestions of the secretary for an enlargement of the work of the department are commended to your favorable consideration. It may, I think, be said without challenge that in no corresponding period has so much been done as during the last four years for the benefit of American agriculture.

**The Cattle Trade.**

The requirement of the English regulations that live cattle arriving from the United States must be slaughtered at the docks had its origin in the claim that pleuro-pneumonia existed among American cattle and that the existence of the disease could only certainly be determined by a postmortem inspection.

The department of agriculture has labored with great energy and faithfulness to extirpate this disease, and on the 26th day of September last a public announcement was made by the secretary that the disease no longer existed anywhere within the United States.

He is entirely satisfied, after the most searching inquiry, that this statement was justified, and that by a continuance of the inspection and quarantine now required of cattle brought into this country the disease can be prevented from again getting any foothold. The value to the cattle industry of the United States of this achievement can hardly be estimated.

We cannot perhaps at once insist that this evidence shall be accepted as satisfactory by other countries, but if the present exemption from the disease is maintained and the inspection of our cattle arriving at foreign ports, in which our own veterinarians participate, confirms it, we may justly expect that the requirement that our cattle shall be slaughtered at the docks will be revoked, as the sanitary restrictions upon our pork products have been. If our cattle can be taken alive to the interior the trade will be enormously increased.

The subject of quarantine regulations, inspection and control was brought suddenly to my attention by the arrival at our ports in August last of vessels infected with cholera. Quarantine regulations should be uniform at all our ports. Under the constitution they are plainly within the exclusive federal jurisdiction when and so far as congress shall legislate.

In my opinion the whole subject should be taken into national control and adequate power given to the executive to protect our people against plague invasions. There is danger that with the coming of spring cholera will again appear, and a liberal appropriation should be made at this session to enable our quarantine and port officers to exclude the deadly plague.

But the most careful and stringent quarantine regulations may not be sufficient absolutely to exclude the disease. The progress of medical and sanitary science has been such, however, that if approved precautions are taken at once to put all of our cities and towns in the best sanitary condition, and provision is made for isolating any sporadic cases and for a thorough disinfection, an epidemic can, I am sure, be avoided.

This work appertains to the local authorities, and the responsibility and the penalty will be appalling if it is neglected or unduly delayed. We have, I think, a right and owe a duty to our own people and especially to our working people, not only to keep out the vicious, the ignorant, the civil disturber, the pauper and the contract laborer, but to check the too great flow of immigration now coming by further limitations.

In renewing the recommendation which I have made in three preceding annual messages that congress should legislate for the protection of railroad employees against the dangers incident to the old and inadequate methods of breaking and coupling which are still in use upon freight trains I do so with the hope that this congress may take action upon the subject.

**Elections.**

The civil service commission ask for an increased appropriation for needed clerical assistance, which I think should be given. I extended the classified service March 1, 1892, to include physicians, superintendents, assistant superintendents, school teachers and matrons in the Indian service, and have had under consideration the subject of some further extensions, but have not as yet fully determined the lines upon which extensions can most properly and usefully be made.

I have in each of the three annual messages which it has been my duty to submit to congress called attention to the evils and dangers connected with our election methods and practices as they are related to the choice of officers of the national government. In my last annual message I endeavored to invoke serious attention to the evils of unfair apportionments for congress.

I cannot close this message without again calling attention to these grave and threatening evils. I had hoped that it was possible to secure a nonpartisan inquiry by means of a commission into evils the existence of which is known to all, and that out of this might grow legislation from which all thought of partisan advantage should be eliminated, and only the higher thought appear of maintaining the freedom and purity of the ballot and the equality of the elector, without the guaranty of which the government could never have been formed and without the continuance of which it cannot continue to exist in peace and prosperity.

It is time that mutual charges of unfairness and fraud between the great parties should cease, and that the sincerity of those who profess a desire for pure and honest elections should be brought to the test of their willingness to free our legislation and our election methods from everything that tends to impair the public confidence in the announced result.

The necessity for an inquiry and for legislation by congress upon this subject is emphasized by the fact that the tendency of the legislation in some states in recent years has in some important particulars been away from and not toward free and fair elections and equal apportionments. Is it not time that we should come together upon the high plane of patriotism while we devise methods that shall secure the right of every man qualified by law to cast a free ballot and give to every such ballot equal value in choosing our public officers and in directing the policy of the government?

**The Future.**

Lawlessness is not less such, but more, where it usurps the functions of the peace officer and of the courts. The frequent lynching of colored people accused of crime is without the excuse which has sometimes been urged by mobs for a failure to pursue the appointed methods for the punishment of crime—that the accused have an undue influence over courts and juries. Such acts are a reproach to the community where they occur, and so far as they can be made the subject of federal jurisdiction the strongest repressive legislation is demanded.

A public sentiment that will sustain the officers of the law in resisting mobs and in protecting accused persons in their custody should be promoted by every possible means. The officer who gives his life in the brave discharge of this duty is worthy of special honor. No lesson needs to be so urgently impressed upon our people as this—that no worthy end or cause can be promoted by lawlessness.

This exhibit of the work of the executive departments is submitted to congress and to the public in the hope that there will be found in it a due sense of responsibility and an earnest purpose to maintain the national honor and to promote the happiness and prosperity of all our people. And this brief exhibit of the growth and prosperity of the country will give us a level from which to note the increase or decadence that new legislative policies may bring to us.

There is no reason why the national influence, power and prosperity should not observe the same rates of increase that have characterized the past thirty years. We carry the great impulse and increase of these years into the future. There is no reason why in many lines of production we should not surpass all other nations as we have already done in some. There are no near frontiers to our possible development. Retrogression would be a crime.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

# THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 22, 1892.

*TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:*

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
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*RATES OF ADVERTISING:*

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month. Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editors of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.


## TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT MEETING.
OPERA HOUSE—Lizzie Evans.
OPERA HOUSE—The Fast Mail.
E. L. REMSBERG—Monuments, Tablets, &c.
JOHN C. HAIGH—Statement of the Bank of Fayetteville.
JESSEY BATTLE—Keeley Institute at Rocky Mount, N. C.
THOS. A. GOODWIN, E. L. REMSBERG—Notice of Dissolution.

The next term of Oak Ridge Institute will begin January 3rd.

**Another Enterprise.**

We learn that a Basket Factory is soon to be established.

Rev. Jno. M. Rose filled the pulpit in Hay Street Methodist Church, last Sunday, in the absence of the pastor, Rev. W. H. Moore.

**No Paper Next Week.**

According to custom there will be no paper issued next week, in order to give the employes the usual week's holiday.

**Christmastide Music.**

The choirs of the several churches in the city promise to render unusually sweet music at next Sunday's services.

**Church Service.**

Rev. Dr. Moore, who has been absent for several days attending the N. C. Conference, has returned, and will occupy the pulpit of the Hay Street M. E. Church on next Sunday.

**"Pounding."**

The Presbyterian congregation surprised their pastor, Mr. McKelway Tuesday evening by a "pounding" at his home. This they did in sincere appreciation of the high esteem in which he is held.

A new planing mill is in course of construction by Capt. S. C. Rankin. It is located in the South Western suburbs of the city about a mile distance between the two railway lines, the C. F. & Y. V. and A. C. L.

**A Tramp's Death.**

Sheriff Colin McArtan, of Harnett, was in town Monday, when he informed the OBSERVER that, parties passing his home to church last Sunday brought word that an unknown man was found dead near *Lillington*. Foul play is presumed.

**The Baptist State Convention and Rev. W. B. Oliver.**

The committee appointed to select a place and preacher for the next convention, suggested Elizabeth City as the place and that the sermon be preached by Rev. W. B. Oliver, of Fayetteville, and Dr. J. W. Carter, alternate. Adopted

**Eccles's Park.**

The Park Commissioner, Capt. J. C. Huske, informs us that the committee contemplate greatly improving the Park by adding fountains and other attractions on completion of the water-works. This is a very beautiful spot, and will afford much pleasure to young people next summer.

**The New Lecture Room.**

The committee appointed by the Presbyterian congregation of the city, having under consideration the adoption of plans and specifications for the building of a lecture-room, are now considering those submitted by Mr. McNaughton, of Fayetteville, Mr. Hall, of Winston, and a Savannah party.

**Tar Heel Clay Pipes in Demand.**

Mr. A. S. Huske, grocer, Hay street, recently exhibited to the OBSERVER a letter, written in Ashvale, Arkansas, and forwarded to him containing an order to ship a quantity of the clay pipes made in Fayetteville, and known as the Smith pipe, Smith being the name of the manufacturer, who is famous for their superior quality. Mr. Smith enjoys a monopoly in the manufacture of this article here and doubtless is meeting with success. Much of the clay hereabouts is especially adapted to pipe making.

That ever welcome little soubrette, Lizzie Evans, will hold her board at Opera House Friday, December 23rd, presenting a Comedy, new to this city, entitled "The Little Blacksmith." This season Miss Evans has set aside her extensive repertory and devoted herself solely to one play, and the success thus far has well warranted her good judgment in so doing. She has met with unlimited praise by both press and public in her artistic work as "Sien, the Little Blacksmith," and her success has financially been most flattering.

She has in addition to her new piece, a complete new Company. She has added new and original songs, dances, music and specialties, and in carrying all of her own special scenery she is enabled to give a production equal, if not superior, to any of its kind.

She will introduce many novel and interesting features during the performance, and in the First Act she turns from a red hot piece of iron a complete and artistically made horse shoe.

Miss Evans is well known throughout the country as a most painstaking little artiste, and the audience, which will gather to greet her here, should be a large and joyous one.

Capt. J. S. Evans, whose property was recently sold will move to Houston, Texas, where he will reside in the future

**Captured at Last.**

Adolphus McNeill alias Revels, a negro of this place, was arrested in Wilmington Sunday morning, in response to a telegram from Capt. J. D. McNeill, Chief of Police. McNeill is charged with being implicated in the numerous robberies which have taken place lately, but particularly for the robberies of Thursday night, A. Garrason's store, John Garrason's butcher stall, Novitzky's clothing store and W. R. Webb's saloon, all being entered and goods taken therefrom.

Capt. Flowers informs us that McNeill is certainly the person who broke into Garrason's grocery store and Novitzky's clothing store, for after robbing the latter he discarded his old clothes and put on some new ones, leaving his old clothes in the building. He also left in Novitzky's a coat belon ing to Mr. John Garrason which had been hanging up in Mr. Garrason's grocery store, thus proving that both stores were robbed by the same person.

Capt. Flowers had been suspecting McNeill for some time, and as soon as he saw the coat which was left in Novitzky's, he recognized it as belonging to him. Hence the arrest in Wilmington, whither McNeill had gone, by the steamer Cape Fear.

The Wilmington *Messenger* says:

When McNeill was arrested here he had a valise containing a couple of new coats, two pairs of pants, a lot of shoes, and other goods. He had given $6.75 to the cook on the steamer, to be taken care of for him.

After being arrested and put in a cell at the city prison McNeill on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock broke the iron bars over his cell and got out into the large room. He would doubtless have broken out of prison but some of the prisoners gave the alarm, and Sergeant Bender and Officer Poisson hand-cuffed him and carried him over to jail. He told Sergeant Bender he broke out to get some "fresh air," as it was too close in his cell.

McNeill has been a thief all his life, and has been in jail several times for stealing. He is also under indictment for robbing a place of business in Fayetteville on the 25th of November.

Capt. Flowers arrived here Tuesday morning with the prisoner, and he is now safely lodged in jail. It is to be hoped that if he had any confederates they will sood be captured.

**Fayetteville Offers an Opportunity.**

A correspondent in Roanoke, Va., to the New York *World* of recent date under caption of "The South for Investment," says:

The *World* is certainly "a power in the land," and the election of Mr. Cleveland, for which it strove so manfully, having insured an era of sincere peace between the sections, why should not the fullest fellowship prevail.

The Southern country has the attraction of a genial climate, almost unlimited resources on the surface as well as under ground, and the spirit of the people is fully alive to their development. To make these resources available skill is needed really more than capital, and it does seem to be reasonable that successful manufacturers, especially in New England, would desire to establish similar manufactures in this Southern country.

I trust, indeed, that through the vital interest the *World* so abundantly manifests in the prosperity of every part of the country, it will find occasion to refer from time to time to what the Southern country has to offer for profitable investment.

The OBSERVER echoes the sentiments expressed in the views of the *World's* correspondent. To our numerous readers (these are many) of the OBSERVER out of N. C. who are interested in the welfare of Fayetteville for the sake of "Auld Lang Syne," the OBSERVER urgently desires that you make known to your friends what are the many advantages and opportunities that make Fayetteville a desirable locality for the establishment of manufactories. If your friends be successful manufacturers who desire to increase their business by the establishment of additional factories, why, suggest Fayetteville as a desirable location and prevail upon them to make a prospecting visit.

A most salubrious climate, the excellent facilities the railroads offer, with unsurpassed waters—creeks and ponds abounding and never failing—all combine to make Fayetteville a most attractive location to manufacturers.

**The "Fast Mail" Company.**

"There's one man in this city whose an all round genius," said Col. Staley of the National printing works. "His name is Lincoln J. Carter, and he is author, manager, proprietor and leading man of a piece called 'The Fast Mail.' Carter writes his own plays, paints his own scenery, manages them, and invents his own stage effects, which he also manufactures, besides acting. Bert Davis was with the show down through Ohio, and the company played Newark, about the worst one-night stand on earth. Bert told me that he counted up the house, some $47, and went back to Carter's dressing room with the money after the show. The energetic proprietor was all aglow with happiness and satisfaction.

"Say, this is a great town!" he exclaimed. 'Great,' said Davis. 'Great,' are you crazy? Why, it's the worst, cheapest show-town on the map. Do you know what the house was, eh? Forty-seven dollars, that's how great it is!'

"Oh, d—n the receipts," replied Carter. "Did you notice how they got up and yelled and cheered when that freight train ran across the stage? I never saw a more enthusiastic audience in my life."

"Which goes to show," concluded Mr. Staley, "that there are yet some geniuses who can rise superior to the sordid influence of the almighty dollar."—*Chicago Times.*

**One of Fayetteville's Citizens Knew Him when but a Youth.**

The late ex-Congressman Leopold Morse was a notable example of the genuine self-made man. He came to America from Bavaria almost a penniless boy, and is supposed to have died a millionaire. His fortune was largely acquired in trade, but much of it was made in investments in real estate. He was a member of five Congresses.—*World.*

Capt. Kingsbury, of Fayetteville, and formerly of Boston, was personally acquainted with Mr. Morse years before Dame Fortune smiled upon him; when a boy earning a meagre salary as a clerk in a store in Boston. Last week, Capt. K. had written a letter of introduction to Congressman Morse, introducing Dr. H. W. Lilly, who is now in Boston, and was about to mail it when his attention was called to a notice of the Congressman's death.

**People and their Movements.**

Miss Carrie Maffit has returned to Wilmington,

Mrs. James MacRae we are glad to learn, is improving.

Miss Katerine Badger has returned to Raleigh, her home.

Miss Laura Lippitt has returned to Wilmington, her home.

Capt. Garrason and wife made a visit to Durham the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Kyle made a flying trip to Norfolk, Va. the past week.

Mr. J. B. Underwood, Jr., left to-day for Randleman to spend Christmas.

Miss Hannah Drury is at Mrs. D. G. MacRae's and will spend the winter here.

Mr. W. K. Parker, and Mr. Faulkner, of Cumberland, spent Sunday at the La Fayette.

The faces of many of Robeson's charming daughters are seen daily on our streets making their Xmas. purchases.

Miss Annie Covington went to Bennettsville last week, called there by the illness of her aunt, who has since died.

Mrs. W. K. Parker of Cumberland Mills, who has been very ill for the past ten days, we are glad to learn is much improved.

Messrs. W. J. McDiarmid, Vollers, N. C., and N. F. Holmes, Cumberland made the OBSERVER pleasant calls the past week.

Dr. J. H. Marsh will leave Tuesday next for New York where he goes to perfect himself in the treatment of the eye, ear, nose, etc.

Mr. Leo McNeill has returned from an extensive business tour through Georgia and Alabama to spend Christmas with his family here.

Mr. F. C. Adams, a popular travelling salesman who, it will be remembered, was very ill at the La Fayette Hotel last season was in town the past week.

Mr. Morgan Turrentine, the popular Manager Postal Tel. Co. we regret to learn, has sent in his resignation to take effect Jan. 1st to accept a position at his old home Wilmington N. C.

Capt. and Mrs. Southerland went yesterday to Wade, Cum. Co., to attend the marriage of Mrs. Southerland's sister, Miss Frank Pearsall Faison to Mr. Robt. L. Reyburn. The ceremony took place yesterday at the home of the brides uncle, Mr. W. Doug. Smith Oak Ridge near Wade.

**Roll of Honor for the Third Month of the Graded School, Ending December 9th.**

*First Grade*—Thos. J. Gardner, Mattie Brown, Kate H. Broadfoot, Jennie Fisher, Maggie Small, Florie L. Vannie, Minnie C. Vann.

*Second Grade*—Fanny Dockery, Sallie Moore, James MacRae.

*Third Grade*—Sallie Brown, Tibbie Troy, Stella Thomson, Jennie Ingram, Fannie McLean, Irene Anders, Mattie Davis, Robt. Atkinson, Chas. Rose, Harry Rosenthal, Albert Slocomb, Jno. McLauchlin.

*Fourth Grade*—Pauline Cole.

*Fifth Grade*—Winfield Worth, Thomas Wright, John Giles, Flora Phillips, Lizzie Phillips, Annie Hollingsworth, Maggie Cobb.

*Sixth Grade*—Addie Barden, May Driver, Maud Brower, Herman Atkinson, Albert Creal, James Phillips, Paul Watson, Ira Kinlaw.

*Seventh Grade*—David Currie, Neill McArtan, Georgia Barden, Willie Bowles, Lula Buckingham, Sadie Driver, Harriet Humphrey, Maggie Hunt, Fanny Ward, Mary Thomason.

*Eighth Grade*—Claude Rankin, Fred Prior, Jas. Maultsby, John C. Dye, Matt. Atkinson, Archie Brown, Roy Vann, Wm. Owen.

*Ninth Grade*—Frances R. Broadfoot, Maggie Carson, Hattie Cobb, Eliza Prior, Zulie Rankin, Roxie Smith, Florie Davis, Spencer Currie, Roy Depoe, Lenox Bramble, Mac Davis, Fred Williams.

Number of pupils enrolled 322
Per cent. of attendance in all grades 88.
Per cent. of tardiness in all grades, nearly 7.

**Inman—McPheeters.**

The marriage of Mr. Samuel M. Inman, of Atlanta, Ga., to Miss Mildred Murphy McPheeters, in the city of Raleigh last Friday evening, was indeed a notable event in society. Justly so, because of the popularity of both Mr. Inman and Miss McPheeters, and because of their eminent social status. The Presbyterian church was beautiful in decoration. No pains were spared to make the church surpassing in beauty. The effect produced by beautiful designs and rich material in floral decorations was superb. The bride, universally acknowledged to be one of the handsomest women in the "Old North State," enjoys the happy inheritance of the refinement and gentle blood that comes of a lineage distinguished in public and private life. The groom, the fortunate possessor of vast wealth, for he is a philanthropist and a man of Christian character, is known not only in Georgia, but throughout the South. Miss Janie Williams, of Fayetteville, attended the marriage and was one of the few select friends at the reception.

**Mr. Bryan Goes to Chicago.**

Newberne Journal.]

"Mr. F. C. Bryan, assistant general freight and passenger agent of the Seaboard Air-Line, has severed his connection with that company, and leaves on the 14th inst. for Chicago, where he goes to accept the general Western agency of the Norfolk and Western system. While the position which Mr. Bryan accepts at Chicago is a very flattering one, his hosts of friends in this and neighboring cities, as well as the splendid record he has built up for himself on the Seaboard Air-Line, concede and show this promotion to be nothing more than a just reward for his capability and merit."

The Norfolk *Virginian* gives the above notice of the promotion of one of Newberne's young men, the oldest son of Judge H. R. Bryan. It is a pleasure, to see "Fred" becoming so prominent as a railroad man this early in life. May success continue to follow him through his career. Mr. Bryan is the brother of Mrs. Jno. Broadfoot of this city.


Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

**Royal Baking Powder**

**ABSOLUTELY PURE**


**Roslin Items.**

Cor. of The Observer.]

ROSLIN, Dec. 18, 1892.

As nothing from here has appeared in the columns of the OBSERVER for some time past, I write the following:

Mrs. Adams, who has been in bad health for some time, does not improve. The people generally of this section are enjoying good health at present.

Mr. G. R. Berry, of South Carolina, is teaching here, he is a first class teacher, and evinces much interest in the welfare of the students, who are participating in pleasant and profitable debates.

J. F. Fisher is teaching in Bladen county.

Our aged and esteemed neighbor, Mr William McMillan, well known throughout Cumberland and adjoining counties, and an old friend of the OBSERVER, and whose articles have appeared in several papers, enjoys his usual health.

J. G. F.

Messrs. Adam & Co., formerly of Pennsylvania, are progressing rapidly with their large lumber plant now building at Aberdeen, N. C., and hope to commence operations by January 1st. They will prepare 50,000 to 100,000 feet of lumber daily.

**Strength and Health.**

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding these organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c. at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

**2,228,672.**

These figures represent the number of bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which were sold in the United States from March, '91 to March, '92. Two Million, Two Hundred and Twenty-Eight Thousand, Six Hundred and Seventy-Two bottles sold in one year, and each and every bottle was sold on a positive guarantee that money would be refunded if satisfactory results did not follow its use. The secret of its success is plain. It never disappoints and can always be depended on as the very best remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc. Price 50c. and $1.00. At B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

**Bucklen's Arnica Salve.**

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. A. J. Cook & Co.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Shiloh's Cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it. A. J. Cook & Co.

**MARRIED.**

BURNS—POOL—In this city, on Wednesday evening the 14th inst., at the residence of the bride, by Rev. A. J. McKelway, Mr. J. A. BURNS to Miss MATTIE POOL.

**Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market**

Good Middling.....9 9-16
Middling.....9 5-16
Strict Low Middling.....9 1-16
Low Middling.....8 13-16
Turpentine, $1.60 to $2.10 per barrel
NAVAL STORES.—Spirits 25½ cents
Rosin was steady, prices ranging at 65c. to 70c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NOTICE.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE PUBLIC TO CALL AT

**MY YARD,**

WHERE I HAVE A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

**Finished Monuments and Tablets**

ALSO A FINE COLLECTION OF

**Photographic Designs.**

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER AND BEST WORK TO BE HAD ANYWHERE.

Very truly,
E. L. REMSBERG.

Dec. 22—tf

## Notice of Dissolution.

The partnership of Goodwin & Remsberg, proprietors of the Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works, was dissolved December 19th, by mutual agreement. All parties indebted to said firm will please come forward and pay

CHAS. A. GOODWIN.
E. L. REMSBERG.

The business of the late firm will be conducted hereafter by the undersigned. Thanking the public for their generous patronage, I remain,

Respectfully,
E. L. REMSBERG.

Dec. 22—tf

## The Bank of Fayetteville of Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 13, 1892.

## Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held in their Banking house on Thursday, January 5th, 1893.

J. C. HAIGH, Cashier.

Dec. 15, 1892—2t

## "Never Closed."

The LaFayette Cafe having secured the services of Mr. West, an experienced Chef, we are prepared to serve seasonable delicacies.

Dec. 15, 1892—2t

## Carolina Baking Powder,

Fresh and pure, made by H. R. HORNE.




## Opera House!

**JUST ONE NIGHT!**

**FRIDAY, December 23.**

THE MERRY LITTLE COMEDIENNE

**LIZZIE EVANS,**

PRESENTING UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF RICH AND ROSENBAUM HER NEW AND SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN COMEDY-DRAMA

**The Little Blacksmith.**

NEW SPECIAL SCENERY. COSTUMES EFFECTS.

SONGS. DANCES. SPECIALTIES.

**SEE MISS EVANS**

MAKE A COMPLETE HORSESHOE IN FULL VIEW OF THE AUDIENCE.

## Opera House!

**One Night Only!**

**MONDAY, December 26th.**

**THE FAST MAIL**

Lincoln J. Carter's Grand Scenic Production

10 Sets of Special Scenery. Flight of the Fast Mail. Niagara Falls by Moonlight, with Boiling Mist. Practical Working Engine and 14 Freight Cars, with Illuminated Caboose. The Dago Dive. Realistic River Scene and Steamboat Explosion and one hundred other Startling Effects.


STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

## BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,

*At Fayetteville, N. C., in the County of Cumberland, at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1892.*

**RESOURCES:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans on Real Estate, | $ 38,000 00 |
| All other loans and discounts, | 395,348 48 |
| Overdrafts, | 1,006 42 |
| Stocks, bonds and mortgages, | 2,153 18 |
| Due from Banks, | 45,235 34 |
| Banking House, | 6,000 00 |
| Other real estate, | 2,662 97 |
| Furniture and fixtures, | 2,000 00 |
| Current Expenses, | 1,936 44 |
| Taxes paid, | 1,072 00 |
| Cash items, | 11,111 01 |
| Gold Coin, | 1,415 00 |
| Silver Coin, | 6,971 45 |
| National Bank notes, | 3,666 00 |
| United States Notes, | 9,000 00 |
| Total, | $527,578 29 |

**LIABILITIES:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock paid in, | $ 300,000 00 |
| Surplus Fund, | 10,000 00 |
| Undivided profits, | 13,547 62 |
| Deposits subject to check, | 154,785 94 |
| Due to Banks, | 11,133 73 |
| Notes and bills rediscounted, | 30,000 00 |
| Cashiers' Checks outstanding, | 32 00 |
| Demand certificates of deposit, | 8,079 00 |
| Total, | $527,578 29 |

I, John C. Haigh, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN C. HAIGH, Cashier.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND. }

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of December, 1892. GEO. G. MYROVER, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
J. D. WILLIAMS, }
E. J. LILLY, } Directors.
R. M. NIMOCKS, }

Dec. 22, 1892. 1t

## Important Meeting.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Fayetteville held this day, December 20th, 1892, it was

*Resolved*, That the citizens of the town be requested to meet the Mayor and Commissioners of the Town at the Town Hall on Wednesday, December 28th, at 7 P. M., to discuss any amendments to the Town Charter that may be for the best interest of the community.

Dec. 22, 1892.

## KEELEY INSTITUTE

—AT—

## ROCKY MOUNT, N.C.

For the convenience of the public there will be opened in Rocky Mount, N. C., Jan'y 1st, 1893, a Branch of the Keeley Institute of Greensboro, N. C., for the treatment of the Liquor, Opium, Chloral, Cocaine, Tobacco Habits and Nerve Exhaustion.

These are the only regularly authorized Keeley Institutes in the State. All others claiming to be such are fraudulent.

**ROCKY MOUNT**

is the most accessible point in the State. On W. & W. R. R., and terminus of the N. & C., of the A. & R., and Spring Hope Roads, 3 hours from Norfolk; 3 from Petersburg; 3½ from Richmond; 3½ from Wilmington; 4 from Raleigh; 1 from Goldsboro; 1 from Weldon; 3 from Fayetteville, and 5 hours from Edenton and Elizabeth City over the Norfolk & Carolina R. R. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The town is progressive, high, healthy, with good water and hospitable people.

DOSSEY BATTLE, Manager.

DR. G. A. RAMSAUR, Physician.

12—22—4t


A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.,

Will Entertain the Venerable and Loveable

**Mr. Santa Claus**

AT THORNTON BLOCK THIS SEASON.

A pressing invitation is extended every one to call and pay their respects. This Grand Reception commences at once and continues during his stay with us. All are expected to attend.

Each and every day a general distribution will be made of one of the largest and most captivating stocks of

**Toys, Guns, Drums, Wagons, Dolls, &c., &c.,**

ever unpacked in the South, at very small figures, so every one can get something, and at the same time pay their respects to our

**VENERABLE FRIEND.**

Come One! Come All! before the stock is picked over.

**THORNTON BLOCK**

**TOY HOUSE,**

**Book and Music House,**

now overflowing with most attractive Goods for the Holidays.

Wedding Gifts and Fine Arts, and Bric-a-Brac; Christmas and New Year Cards; Novelties and any Book that can be called for; Pictures; Musical Instruments; and in short anything that can be called for.

REMEMBER

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.'S

Toy House and Book and Music House in Thornton Block.

Both marvels of Beauty and Attraction open to every one

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

12—15

**FOR CHRISTMAS!**

MANY BEAUTIFUL AND USEFUL ARTICLES IN

**China, Glass-ware, Tin-ware, Cutlery, Lamps, &c., &c.**

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 15, 1892—2t


## Sale of Land.

By virtue of an ordr of the Superior Court in a proceeding to sell land to pay debts of John Williams, dec'd, I will on Thursday, January 12th, 1893, at 11 o'clock at the Court House in Fayetteville, expose to sale by public auction, the lands upon which said Williams lived in Black River township, Cumberland county, N. C., viz: About 630 acres, bounded as in a deed of J. C. Williams to said John Williams, registered in Book M, No. 3, page 605, and about 183 acres bounded as in a deed of L. C. Wade to John Williams, registered in Book D, No. 3, page 445.

Terms: One-third cash; balance in 6 and 12 months, with 8 per cent. interest, and title reserved until all is paid.

N. W. RAY, Commissioner.

Dec. 15, 1892.


## NEW DRUG STORE.

We desire to announce to the public that we have just fitted up in the Hotel La-Fayette building a handsome

**DRUG STORE,**

WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST APPROVED APPOINTMENTS.

**Prescription Work a Specialty.**

A cordial invitation is extended to all to inspect our

**New and Varied Stock.**

Respectfully,

**KING BROS.**

Fayetteville, N. C.—12—15—tf


## Receiver's Notice.

Having been appointed Receiver of the property and effects of the Cape Fear Shingle Company, a corporation heretofore doing business in Stewart's Creek Township, Harnett County, N. C., near Cape Fear River, and having filed the bond as required by the order of appointment I will, on the 5th day of January, 1893, upon the premises of the corporation, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, all the property belonging to the said corporation, consisting of Machinery, Tools, Belting, Shafting, Pulleys, Engines, Boilers, Saws and a large lot of other valuable effects.

Hour of sale 12 o'clock noon.

All persons indebted in any manner to said corporation are notified to make payment to me at once, and save cost and expenses.

C. MCARTAN, Receiver.

Postoffice address Lillington, Harnett Co., N. C.

12—8—92—4t


## Green and Black Teas,

FRESH AND EXCELLENT,

just received by

H. R. HORNE.

## ARE YOU INSURED?

Just think how tight the insurance was on the property burned in the late fire!

As soon as the news reached the Old Ætna—which has the largest capital, largest surplus, largest assets of any American Company, the local agent was wired to know if she had a policy in it—ready to settle you see!

Remember she is always "First."
Where can you get better protection?
Secure your property with

B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

12—8—92

## ELECTRIC BELT FREE.

To introduce it and obtain agents, the undersigned firm will give away a few of their

**$5 GERMAN ELECTRIC BELTS,**

invented by Prof. Vander Weyde, President of the New York Electrical Society (U. S. Patent 257,647) a positive cure for Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Loss of Power, etc. Address Electric Agency, P. O. Box 178, Brooklyn, N. Y. Write to them to-day.

12—8—92. 4t

## WANTED,

District, Special and Local Agents in North Carolina, for the NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Good Territory open for successful men.

Address with references, and record in the business, if any,

JOHN B. CARY & SON, Gen'l Ag'ts for Virginia and North Carolina,
12—8—92—4t Richmond, Va.

## REMOVAL.

**W. C. McDUFFIE, Jr., THE DRUGGIST,**

is temporarily occupying the east store of the Thornton Block (two doors west of R. M. Nimock's) where he will be glad to serve his old customers and the public generally.

12—10—tf

## Papers for Sale.

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

## Again to the Front!

**Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.,**

announce to the trade that they are now ready for business in the store on Northeast Corner Market Square, Person Street, opposite Sedberry's Drug Store.

Here we shall be pleased to see all our former customers and many new ones besides.

IN ADDITION TO OUR USUAL STOCK OF

**Heavy Groceries and General Merchandise,**

which will be largely increased, we will also carry a full line of

**Fancy and Family Groceries,**

by which we hope to attract a large volume of city trade.

The people tell us they can't do without

**"PERFECTION,"**

and we shall continue offering this justly popular brand of Flour at the usual low price.

Our reputation for "low prices" for standard goods is already so well established amongst our regular trade as to require no further comment.

All are invited to call and test the strength of this claim,

**WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY.**

**Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.**

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 15, 1892.


## NOTICE.

OFFICE OF REGISTER OF DEEDS,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 5, 1892

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 713 of the Code, the following statement showing the items and nature of all compensation audited by the Board of Commissioners of Cumberland County to the members thereof, severally, from December 1st, 1891, to December 5th, 1892, both inclusive, is submitted to the public:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| W. S. Cook, Chairman, 15 days services, | $30 0 | |
| | | 30 00 |
| D. B. Gillis, 15 days services, | 30 00 | |
| D. B. Gillis, 330 miles traveled, | 16 50 | |
| | | $46 50 |
| W. J. Buie, 15 days services, | 30 00 | |
| W. J. Buie, 300 miles traveled, | 15 00 | |
| W. J. Buie, 2 days inspecting bridge, | 2 00 | |
| | | $47 00 |
| G. W. Graham, 15 days services, | 30 0 | |
| G. W. Graham, 870 miles traveled, | 43 50 | |
| | | $73 50 |
| Jas. D. Geddie, 15 days services, | 30 00 | |
| Jas. D. Geddie, 360 miles traveled, | 18 00 | |
| | | $48 00 |
| Total amount paid, | | $245 00 |

Total number of miles traveled 1,860.

There were no unverified accounts allowed, nor any allowance made the Board except as above stated.

I hereby certify the correctness of the foregoing statement.

H. L. HALL, Reg. Deeds,
and ex-officio Clerk Board Commissioners.

Dec. 15, 1892—4t

## Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County in the case of Faulk and Tomlinson vs. Orrell, Executor, I will sell on Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 1893, at the Market House in Fayetteville, the following described real estate, to-wit:

First—The one-half interest of R. M. Orrell in the Blocker land, lying four miles south of Fayetteville, on the Wilmington Road, adjoining the lands of McRae, Shaw and others, and containing about 160 acres.

Second—The house and lot on the south side of Railroad or Russell street, now occupied by Edwin Glover.

Third—The house and lot adjoining the one above described, now occupied by Mrs. Julia G. Orrell.

Terms of sale, cash; time of sale 12 M.

For further particulars apply to

ED. R. MCKETHAN, Commissioner.

C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y.

12—8—ts

## Sale of Land for Partition.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., in proceedings for partition among the heirs of M. B. Monroe I will, on Friday, January 6th, 1893, at 11 o'clock at the Market House in Fayetteville, expose to sale by public auction, the following lands, viz:

1. About 2,100 acres on Crain's Creek, known as the Shaw Land.

2. About 200 acres on the Monroe Road north of Little River, adjoining the lands of Hooke, Townsend and others.

3. About 24 acres on the south side of Little River, adjoining the lands of Fairley Murchison and others, and commonly known as "The Hooper Place" or the McDugald Place.

Terms: The purchaser will be required to pay one-third in cash, and to give note for one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months, with interest from sale at eight per cent. and the title will be reserved until all is paid.

N. W. RAY, Commissioner.

12—8—ts

## LAND SALE.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County in J. D. Williams vs. Jonathan Evans and others, made at November Term, 1892, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., on January 16th, at 12 o'clock M., one hundred and fifty acres of land, lying in Cedar Creek Township, about seven miles from town, being a part of the lands of the late Maj. Jonathan Evans. Said lands are particularly described in said decree and in Book Y, No. 3, page 151, Register's office of Cumberland County. Terms cash.

A. B. WILLIAMS, Commissioner.

C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y.

12—8—92


## Extra Fine Golden Crown Cologne.

prepared expressly for the Holidays. Compare it with other brands.

H. R. HORNE.

## W. H NEWBERRY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

**FURNITURE**

—AND—

**House Trimmings,**

**DRESSED AND ROUGH LUMBER.**

WE CAN NOT BE UNDERSOLD. CALL AND ENQUIRE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

COOL SPRING MILL

—AND—

PERSON STREET.

## None Better to be Found.

What? Fine Juicy Mountain Beef.

Where? At N. Ingram's Stall No. 6, at the Market House!

Ingram has just received car loads of *FINE MOUNTAIN CATTLE*

Orders promptly filled and with free delivery.

N. INGRAM.

Sept. 29, 1892—tf

## A GREAT ATTRACTION

—AT—

## FRANK THORNTON'S CLOTHING STORE!

A great gathering of clothing buyers have pronounced my stock of

**Fall and Winter Clothing**

—TO BE THE—

**LARGEST and CHEAPEST**

EVER DISPLAYED BY ANY CLOTHING HOUSE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

For the past eight or ten years I have controlled the clothing trade of this section of the State, because it is a well-known fact that I offer no garments that are not cut in the newest styles, and style goes a long way now.

**Not less than $40,000 worth of Clothing**

is now shown at my Clothing Store, at prices that will suit the times. This immense stock includes

MEN'S FINE CUTAWAY FROCK SUITS.

MEN'S FINE PRINCE ALBERT FROCK SUITS.

MEN'S FINE STRAIGHT CUT SACK SUITS.

MEN'S FINE CUTAWAY SACK SUITS.

MEN'S FINE OVERCOATS.

These goods come in all the most

**DESIRABLE STYLES and COLORS,**

and an inspection of them will convince the most skeptical, that this stock is indeed a great attraction. I show also an immense line of

**Boy's and Youths' Clothing,**

INCLUDING

**OVERCOATS,**

which will be sold exceedingly cheap. I mention specially a line of **BOY'S SUITS** for school wear which will *defy all competition* as to price. Parents are earnestly invited to call and examine this line of goods.

Don't forget that I have a line of SAMPLES for custom work, and will always guarantee a perfect fit.

This stock of goods was bought to sell, and I am prepared to compete with any house either in this city or elsewhere, so that everybody who intends buying a new suit, will find just what they want, and will save money by calling at my Clothing Store.

**FRANK THORNTON.**

Fayetteville, N. C., 9—22, 92.

## Established 58 Years.

We have in our employ now, and have had for two years past,

**Mr. Bernhard F. Grohman,**

OF SWEDEN,

who came to us endorsed by the fine Jewelry trade of Connecticut's Capitol City as a "gentleman absolutely reliable and a skillful watchmaker." During his four years' service in the famous establishment of the Messrs Linder, of Stockholm, Sweden, he acquired such skill as to obtain for him the position of Synchronizer of the Watches and Clocks of the Royal Palace. The reluctance with which he gave up his fine position in Hartford he feels will be compensated for by the climate and encouraging future offered by this immediate section.

Careful attention given to the proper adjustment of

**Chronographs and Complicated Watches.**

WITH THE LATEST IMPROVED

**MACHINERY,**

skillful in its use, a thorough knowledge of the mechanism of all time-keepers, he is prepared to put your watch in a condition to meet the railway requirements.

*ALL WORK DONE PROPERLY, PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY.*

**Special Discounts to the "Trade" on Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Silver-Plated Ware and Spectacles.**

WARREN PRIOR & SON,
JEWELERS.
*FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.*

9—22, 92—tf

### An Easy Way to Build Cotton Factories.

D. A. Thompson, in Manufacturers' Record.

The cost of a cotton factory for the production of yarns, commonly called a "spinning mill," is usually about $15 to $10 per spindle, the variation being due to varying local conditions and prices of materials, and to the kind of equipment put into the mill in the shape of cotton machinery, power, fire protection, ect. The cost of a mill to spin and weave also will vary from $18 to $15 per spindle.

The factors that enter into the cost of a mill are land, bricks, lumber, labor and machinery equipment. Of these the land, brick, lumber and labor exist in abundance in any Southern community. In saying this it must be understood that bricks are nothing but a combination of clay and labor, while lumber is nothing more than the combination of timber and labor. Therefore, when a factory is build in any Southern community the only money actually necessary to be sent out of the community is the money for the machinery. The money paid out for making brick and money paid out for sawing lumber and the money paid out for labor all stays in the South, and these all cost the South no extra money, but simply an extra energy. The money to pay for machinery must be raised, and, of course, while the money required for bricks, lumber, etc., stays in the community, money must be used as a medium of exchange.

There has been devised at Charlotte, N. C., a plan by which a cotton factory may be built on very easy terms and yet be entirely successful. The plan is as follows: Organize a company of say $80,000 to build a spinning mill of 5,000 spindles, with twisting spindles to correspond. Let all the stock be subscribed, payable fifty cents per week per share. A subscriber for twenty shares, $2,000, would thus pay $10 per week. At this rate it would require four years to pay the stock to par. With 8,000 shares subscribed the mill company would have an income of $1,600 and upwards per month, or nearly $20,000 per year. With this latter sum all buildings could be constructed and some surplus still remain to pay on machinery equipment. Having the buildings constructed and paid for and some surplus in the treasury, and the company having an income from stockholders of about $1,600 per month, a contract could then be made for the power, shafting and about one-half the cotton machinery, starting in operation with say 1,500 spindles within eighteen months from the time of the organization of the company. Having once succeeded in getting 2,500 spindles in operations, the remaining equiment is simply a matter of putting in the machinery as the money comes in from the stockholders, until in a little less than four years the entire capital stock will have been paid in and the entire mill should be in operation.

At Charlotte, N. C., three mills have been built on the above plans, with some modifications as to details. In the case of one of them the capital stock has now been paid in full for about two years and the mill has paid regular semi-annual dividends of 4 per cent. since completion. The stock of the other two is not yet completely paid in, but both mills are doing well, and the stock of both are considered good property. In the vicinity of Charlotte quite a number of mill companies have been organized, and in some cases the mills have been put in operation and others are in course of construction, the mills already built or being built on this plan promising success without exception.

The plan is explained in detail because it seems feasible and desirable for Southern towns, where land, labor, lumber and bricks are abundant and cheap, and almost anybody could afford to take ten shares, equal to $1,000, payable in weekly installments over a period of four years, and any business man or firm could well take twenty to fifty shares, and out of the business that would come out of the construction and by the easy terms almost grow richer by the amount subscribed and never feel the weight of the payments.

A spinning mill of 5,000 spindles would employ about sixty hands, with a pay-roll that would amount to about $260 per week to the labor alone, besides which the money paid for salaries, for supplies and profits would all go into circulation in the town. The money would go into circulation every week in the year, and as fully in the summer as fall, and would have a tendency to make business better all the year round in the case of towns where farming industry alone supports the mercantile interests.

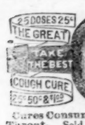
A mill of 5,000 spindles running on yarns from No. 16 to No. 26 would require about twenty bales of cotton per week, or about three bales per day.

The first action necessary for the construction of a mill on the above plan is to get the stock subscribed and then employ an engineer to make plans and specifications of buildings and machinery in such details as that the officers of the company may complete the mill by following the plans and specifications.

These two things being done, the balance is plain sailing.

### Treasures in a Musical Exhibition.

The musical section in the Vienna Exhibition of Music and the Drama teems with interest. One may follow the development of the art, step by step, throughout the ages. There is even a specimen of the music of ancient Hellas, in Dorian or Lydian mode, in the shape of a papyrus containing the score, words, and music of a chorus of the *Orestes* of Euripides, who, by the way, did not write the music to his tragedies as did Æschylus. This is the only specimen of Greek music which has been handed down to us. It belongs to the Archduke Renier, and is guarded night and day by a sentinel as though it were the Crown diamonds. There are plenty of precious manuscripts of modern date. Bavaria sends the operas of Wagner, all bearing the same date, that of the birthday of Ludwig the Second. On that day Wagner was in the habit of presenting an autograph work to his royal patrons. There are also works of a nature wide asunder as the poles from those of Wagner—to wit, the first operas of Caccini and Monteverde. The 'Interiors" will possess attraction for those who invest the intimate surroundings of the great with a sentiment of veneration. The rooms in which dwelt Beethoven, Schubert, and Mozart are faithfully reproduced. The "Harpsburg interior" is an apartment crammed with souvenirs of the musical exploits of members of the reigning family.


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### THE NEXT GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

**Senate.**

First District.—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Hertford, Gates, Chowan and Perquimans. No news, probably two democrats.

Second District.—Tyrrell, Washington, Martin, Dare, Beaufort, Hyde and Pamlico; C. L. Pettigrew, d, and J. S. Marsh, d.

Third District—Northampton and Bertie; C. W. Mitchell, d.

Fourth District—Halifax; W. H. Day, d.

Fifth District—Edgecombe; Dr. W. P. Mercer, d.

Sixth District—Pitt; F. G. James, d.

Seventh District—Wilson, Nash and Franklin; Jacob Battle, d, and G. W. Newell, d.

Eighth District—Craven, Jones, Carteret, Lenoir, Onslow and Greene; L. A. Potter, d, and G. F. Parrott, d.

Ninth District—Duplin, Wayne and Pender; B. F. Aycock, d, and T. J. Armstrong, d.

Tenth District—New Hanover and Brunswick; Geo. L. Morton, d.

Eleventh District—Warren and Vance; ——, r.

Twelfth District—Wake; H. C. Olive, d.

Thirteenth District—Johnston; Jas. H. Pou, d.

Fourteenth District—Sampson, Harnett and Bladen; F. R. Cooper, d, and W. H. G. Lucas, d.

Fifteenth District—Columbus and Robeson; J. A. Brown, d, and E. F. McRae, d.

Sixteen District—Cumberland; Jno. W. McLauchlin, d.

Seventeenth District—Granville and Person; Dr. Wm. Merritt, p. p.

Eighteenth District—Caswell, Alamance, Orange and Durham; T. M. Cheek, d, and J. A. Bureh, d.

Nineteenth District—Chatham; J. W. Atwater, p. p.

Twentieth District—Rockingham; Dr. W. J. Courts, d.

Twenty First District—Guilford; John D. King, d.

Twenty Second District—Randolph and Moore; L. C. Phillips, d.

Twenty-third District—Richmond, Montgomery, Anson and Union; K. E. Little, d, and Peter McRae, d.

Twenty-fourth District—Cabarrus and Stanley; W. G. Means, d.

Twenth-fifth District—Mecklenburg; F. B. McDowell, d.

Twenty-sixth District—Rowan, Forsyth and Davidson; E. B. Jones, d, and W. C. Owen, d.

Twenty-seventh District—Iredell, Davie and Yadkin, R. B. McLauchlin, d, and ——, d.

Twenty-eighth District—Stokes and Surry. No news. In doubt.

Twenty-ninth District—Catawba, Lincoln, Alexander and Wilkes; M. O. Sherrill, d, and J: S. Cranor, d.

Thirtieth District—Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga; W. C. Fields, d.

Thirty-first District—Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Mitchell and Yancey; S. L. Patterson, d, and L. M. Blalock, d.

Thirty-second District—Gaston, Cleveland, Rutherford and Polk; T. B. Twitty, d, and R. W. Sandifer, d.

Thirty-third District—Buncombe, Madison and Haywood; J. M. Campbell, d, and Jos. S. Davis, d.

Thirty-fourth district—Henderson, Transylvania, Jackson and Swain; R. L. Heatherwood, d.

Thirty-fifth district—Macon, Cherokee, Clay and Graham; Ben Posey, d.

**Summary.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Democrats, | 44 |
| In Doubt. | 3 |
| People's Party, | 2 |
| Republicans, | 1 |
| Total, | 50 |

**House.**

Alamance—J. A. Long, d.
Alexander—T. F. Murdock, d.
Alleghany—C. J. Taylor, d.
Anson—Thos. J. Watkins, d.
Ashe—No news.
Beaufort—Jno. R. Rowe, d.
Bertie—A. S. Roscoe, d.
Bladen—W. I. Shaw, d.
Brunswick—Geo. H. Bellamy, d.
Buncombe—R. B. Vance, d., and Jno. W. Stornes, d.
Burke—Julius H. Hoffman, d.
Cabarrus—D. Henry White, d.
Caldwell—Edmund Jones, d.
Camden— —— r.
Carteret—David W. Russell, d.
Caswell— —— r.
Catawba—P. A. Hoyle, d.
Chatham—Alfred Self, p. p. and A. M. Wicker, p. p.
Cherokee— —— d.
Chowan—W. B. Shepard, d.
Clay—J. S. Anderson, d.
Cleveland—Sylvanus Erwin, d.
Columbus—J. B. Schulken, d.
Craven—R. P. Williams, r.
Cumberland—H. L. Cook, d., and Alex. Thaggard, d.
Currituck—A. O. Dey, d.
Dare—J. B. Midgett, d.
Davidson—John C. Thomas, d.
Davie— —— r.
Duplin—A. D. Ward, d.
Durham—Frank L. Fuller, d.
Edgecombe—Jesse Brake, d., and W. L. Barlow, d.
Forsyth—C. B. Watson, d., and A. E. Shore, d.
Franklin—F. S. Spruill, d.
Gaston—J. B. White, d.
Gates—M. R. Eure, d.
Graham—Jno. F. Tatham, d.
Granville—Two republicans or p. p.
Greene—W. M. Carraway, d.
Guilford—M. H. Holt, d., and J. H. Gilmer, d.
Halifax—W. H. Kitchen, d, and F. H. Taylor, d.
Harnett—N. A. Smith, d.
Haywood—R. D Gilmer, d.
Henderson— ——, r.
Hyde—David H. Carter, d.
Hertford—W. P. Taylor, d.
Iredell—Dr. J. R. McLelland, d., and Richard E. King, d.
Jackson—Walter E. Moore, d.
Johnston—R. B. Whitley, d., and Y. J. Lawhorn, d.
Jones—J. C. Parker, d
Lenoir—E. J. Brooks, d.
Lincoln—W. L. Crouse, d.
Macon— J. Frank Ray, d.
Madison— —— r.
Martin—M. T. Lawrence, d.
McDowell—J. C. McCurry, d.
Mecklenburg—Hugh Harris, d., J. R. Erwin, d., and J. L. Jetton, d.
Mitchell— ——, r.
Montgomery—No news.
Moore—W. J. Adams, d.
New Hanover—Edgar G. Parmelee, d., and G. W. Westbrook, d.
Northampton—C. R. Harrell, d.
Nash— ——, p. p.
Onslow—Silas W. Venters, d.
Orange—Jas. Norwood, d.
Pamlico— ——, d.
Pasquotank— ——, r.
Pender—R. C. Johnson, d.
Perquimans—Parker, p. p.
Person— ——, p. p., or r.
Pitt—I. K. Witherington, d. and Fred McLawhorn, d.
Polk—No news.
Randolph—T. M. Robertson, d., and H. K. Fuller, d.
Richmond—W. R. Covington, d., and L. M. Blue, d.
Robeson—T. A. McNeill, d., and J. S. Oliver, d.
Rockingham—Jas. W. Dameron, d., and R. J. Lewellyn, d.
Rowan—Lee S. Overman, d., and J. H. McKenzie, d.
Rutherford—A. L. Parker, d.
Sampson—C. E. Daniel, d., and A. F. Howard, d.
Stanly—J. P. Nash, d.
Stokes— —— p. p., or r.
Surry—Stephen Venable, d.
Swain—J. A. Franks, d.
Transylvania— ——, d.
Tyrrell—C. E. Tatum, p. p.
Union—T. C. Eubanks, d.
Vance— ——, r.
Wake—C. H. Clark, d., Fred L. Merritt, d., and Walter H. Grimes, d.
Warren— ——, r.
Washington,—H. J. Starr, d.
Watauga—E. F. Lovell, d.
Wayne—W. R. Allen, d., and J. A. Stevens, d.
Wilkes—No news.
Wilson—Dr. J. T. Graves, d.
Yancey—No news.

**Summary.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Democrats | 93 |
| Republicans | 11 |
| People's party | 12 |
| In doubt | 4 |


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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect November 27th, 1892.

| NORTH BOUND. | No. 2. Daily, Except Sunday. |
|---|---|
| Leave Wilmington, | 5:00 a. m. |
| Arrive Fayetteville, | 8:02 " |
| Leave Fayetteville, | 8:27 " |
| Leave Sanford, | 9:48 " |
| Leave Climax, | 11:44 " |
| Arrive Greensboro, | 12.15 p. m. |
| Leave Greensboro, | 12:25 " |
| Leave Stokesdale, | 1:22 " |
| Arrive N & W Jun.—Walnut Cove, | 1:55 " |
| Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove, | 2:33 " |
| Leave Rural Hall, | 3:02 " |
| Arrive Mt. Airy, | 4:25 " |

| SOUTH BOUND. | No. 1. Daily, Except Sunday. |
|---|---|
| Leave Mt. Airy, | 12:00 noon. |
| Leave Rural Hall, | 1:22 p. m. |
| Arrive N & W Jun—Walnut Cove, | 1:52 " |
| Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove, | 2:30 " |
| Leave Stokesdale, | 2:57 " |
| Arrive Greensboro, | 3:40 " |
| Leave Greensboro, | 3:45 " |
| Leave Climax, | 4:13 " |
| Leave Sanford, | 6:00 " |
| Arrive Fayetteville, | 7:20 " |
| Leave Fayetteville, | 7:46 " |
| Arrive Wilmington, | 11:00 " |

| NORTH BOUND. | No. 4. Daily, Except Sunday. |
|---|---|
| Leave Bennettsville, | 5:40 a. m. |
| Leave Maxton, | 6:30 " |
| Leave Red Springs, | 7:02 " |
| Leave Hope Mills, | 7:43 " |
| Arrive Fayetteville, | 8:02 " |

| SOUTH BOUND. | No. 3. Daily, Except Sunday. |
|---|---|
| Leave Fayetteville, | 7:47 p. m. |
| Leave Hope Mills, | 8:05 " |
| Leave Red Springs, | 8:49 " |
| Leave Maxton, | 9:20 " |
| Arrive Bennettsville, | 10:15 " |

| NORTH BOUND. | No 12, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday. |
|---|---|
| Leave Ramseur, | 6:40 a. m. |
| Leave Climax, | 8:35 " |
| Arrive Greensboro, | 9:20 " |

| SOUTH BOUND. | No. 11, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday. |
|---|---|
| Leave Greensboro, | 3:55 p. m. |
| Leave Climax, | 4:20 " |
| Arrive Ramseur, | 6:00 " |

| NORTH BOUND. | No. 16. Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday. | No 18, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Greensboro, | 11:00 a. m. | 5:00 p. m. |
| Leave Stokesdale, | 12:20 p. m. | 6:15 " |
| Arrive Madison, | 1:10 " | 7:05 " |

| SOUTH BOUND. | No. 15, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday. | No. 17, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Madison, | 1:50 p. m. | 8:00 p. m. |
| Leave Stokesdale, | 3:08 " | 8:50 " |
| Arrive Greensboro, | 4:25 " | 10:00 " |

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points north and west of Roanoke.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points North and West of Roanoke, and at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car on Seaboard Air Line trains North and South from Sanford and on Norfolk & Western trains North and West from Roanoke.

Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11:15 a. m., and have five hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.

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Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

| Dated Oct. 8, 1892. | No. 23, Daily. | No. 27, Daily. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Weldon, | 12 30 P. M. | 5 43 P. M. |
| Arrive Rocky Mount, | 1 40 " | 6 36 P. M. |
| Arrive Tarboro, | *2 18 P. M. | ..... |
| Leave Tarboro, | 12 58 P. M. | *6 00 P. M. |
| Arrive Wilson, | 2 18 P. M. | 7 00 P. M. |
| Leave Wilson, | *2 30 " | ..... |
| Arrive Selma, | 3 25 " | ..... |
| Arrive Fayetteville, | 5 20 " | ..... |
| Leave Goldsboro, | 3 15 " | 7 40 " |
| Leave Warsaw, | 4 14 " | ..... |
| Leave Magnolia, | 4 27 " | 8 40 P. M. |
| Arrive Wilmington, | 6 00 " | 9 55 P. M. |

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

| Dated May 31, 1892. | No. 14. Daily. | No. 78, Daily. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Wilmington, | 12 35 A. M. | 9 15 A. M |
| Leave Magnolia, | 1 54 A. M. | 10 57 " |
| Leave Warsaw, | ..... | 11 11 " |
| Arrive Goldsboro, | 2 55 A. M | 12 05 P. M. |
| Leave Fayetteville, | ..... | *9 30 A. M. |
| Leave Selma, | ..... | 11 25 " |
| Arrive Wilson, | ..... | 12 30 P. M. |
| Leave Wilson, | 3 35 A. M. | 12 58 P. M. |
| Arrive Rocky Mount, | 4 03 A. M. | 1 30 " |
| Arrive Tarboro, | *6 30 A. M. | *2 18 " |
| Leave Tarboro, | ..... | 12 58 P. M. |
| Arrive Weldon, | 5 05 A. M | 2 55 P. M. |

*Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4:00 P M, Halifax 4:22 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 5:15 P M. Greenville 6:52 P M., Kinston 8:00 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:30 A M, Greenville 8:40 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:25 A M. Weldon 11:45 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:30 A. M., arrive Parmele 9:00 A. M., returning leaves Parmele 7:00 P. M., arrives Washington 8:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. and Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 4:40 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M, arrive Williamston N C, 7:03 P M 4:20 P M, Plymouth 8:30 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 6:20 A M, Sunday 9:00 A M, Williamston, N C, 7:50 A M, 9:58 A M. Arrive Tarboro 11:00 A M, 11:20 A M.

Trains on Southern Division, Wilson and Fayetteville Branch, leave Fayetteville 5:30 P. M., arrive Rowland 7:12 P. M. Returning leave Rowland 7:35 A. M., arrive Fayetteville 9:20 A M Daily except Sunday.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro N C, Daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arrive Smithfield, N C, 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield N C, 8:00 A M, arrive Goldsboro, N C, 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 6:40 P M, arrives Nashville 7:15 P M, Spring Hope 7:40 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:20 P M and 11:1. A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 5:10 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, 3 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No 51. Northbound is No 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Train No 27 South, and 14 North, will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line, also at Rocky Mount daily except Sunday, with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk and all points north via Norfolk.

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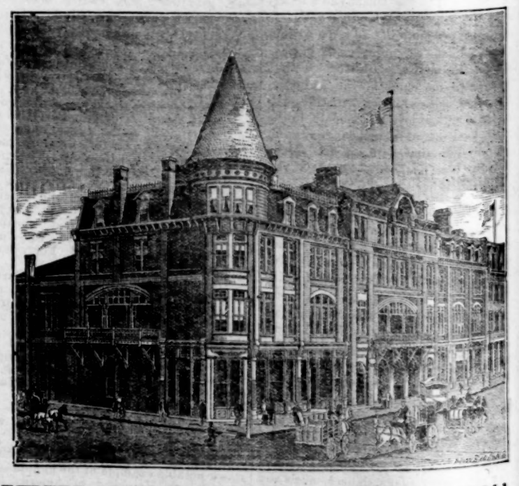
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